

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 13.

NO EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC BEEF.

In spite of sensational newspaper statements to the contrary, not a pound of domestic fresh beef has gone abroad. Lurid accounts have been printed of warehouses full of beef and huge exports to Europe. The only basis for these reports was the shipment on the British steamship Highland Watch of 40,060 quarters of frozen Argentine and Australian beef which was stored in New York for lack of a market.

This beef had arrived in recent months when shipments of that class of stuff were more than the market could absorb, and part of it was put in storage. When the British and French army needs became pressing, this beef was reshipped in one of the vessels which brought it here, to fill army contracts. It is a class of beef practically unsalable in our domestic shop trade, or it is said that it would have gone into consumption long ago.

FOREIGN BEEF GOES TO EUROPE.

The effect of the war on the beef export trade from Argentina is strikingly shown in the shipping reports of the past two weeks. During that time Argentina has exported 140,553 quarters of beef to Europe, and none to the United States. This is nearly the normal maximum export volume from Argentina, and indicates that packing operations there are again resuming, but that the war necessities of Europe are taking nearly all the output.

Arrivals of foreign beef at New York during the past week were confined to 5,322 quarters from Argentina on a single ship which had been previously engaged. On this same boat came 2,051 carcasses of mutton. Cable advices indicate that this is about the last shipment scheduled for this country, at least for the present.

MEAT PRICES IN LONDON.

Meat prices in the London market continue high, in spite of heavy importations of foreign meats attracted by the high market levels. On September 9 Argentine chilled hindquarters of beef brought 16 cents in London, as compared to 11½ cents in New York at the same time. It is not surprising that London is getting the beef under such conditions. Even Australian frozen beef commanded 14 cents there, while mutton sold for 14 cents in the carcass. These were Smithfield Market wholesale prices.

SOURCE OF BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

For the eight months ending with August official reports show that Great Britain imported 655,960,100 lbs. of fresh beef, compared to 615,483,800 lbs. in the same period of 1913, 505,848,800 lbs. in 1912, 493,384,800 lbs. in 1911, 444,362,800 lbs. in 1910 and 403,122,220 lbs. in 1909.

Of this 655,960,100 lbs. imported this year up to September 1, 465,330,900 lbs. came from

WHERE ARE WE AT?

If you feel disturbed over the war or general business conditions, why not get together with the rest of the trade at the

Meat Packers' Convention

which will be held at

CHICAGO

October 19, 20, and 21

and

TALK IT OVER!

Argentina, 98,551,500 lbs. from Australia, 33,549,800 lbs. from New Zealand, 58,589,100 lbs. from Uruguay, and but 35,000 lbs. from the United States, this latter being transhipped from South America.

Of the 406,265,200 lbs. of mutton imported in eight months of 1914, England received 203,985,100 lbs. from New Zealand, 92,200,500 lbs. from Australia, 85,043,500 lbs. from Argentina and 5,104,300 lbs. from the Netherlands. Of the 338,910,400 lbs. of bacon imported, 180,083,700 lbs. came from Denmark and 101,600,500 lbs. from the United States. Of the 49,294,200 lbs. of pork imported, 46,157,900 lbs. came from the Netherlands.

PREPARE FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Arrangements for the ninth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, to be held at Chicago, October 19, 20 and 21, are nearly complete. The Committee on Business Programme has arranged for a number of prominent speakers, and there will be a discussion of vital trade subjects which every packer will want to hear. Just at this time the trade is especially anxious as to the future, and this will be an opportunity to get together and talk over the situation which could not be had in any other way.

The entertainment programme being planned by the Entertainment Committee is to contain some new and novel features. It is expected that an official announcement of these features can be made next week. There will be special entertainment provided for every evening, besides day trips and plans for the ladies.

Special parties are being made up in various sections of the country to attend this convention. The chairmen of the various delegations appointed for this purpose are as follows: New York, Albert Rohe, Rohe & Brother; Philadelphia, John Felin, J. J. Felin & Company; Pittsburgh, Con Yeager, Pittsburgh B. & P. Supply Company; Cincinnati, C. E. Roth, John C. Roth Packing Company; Baltimore, Howard R. Smith, Jones & Lamb Company; Cleveland, John Theurer, Theurer-Norton Company; Buffalo, A. T. Danahy, Danahy Packing Company; Detroit, James Craig, Jr., Parker, Webb & Company; St. Louis, Gustav Bischoff, Sr., St. Louis Independent Packing Company.

There will be the usual number of trade exhibits and trade headquarters in connection with the convention, giving members a chance to do business with machinery and supply houses, brokers, etc., and get in touch with the trade as a whole.

PROCTER & GAMBLE IN CANADA.

It is reported from Canada that within a month construction will start at Hamilton, Ont., on the new building of the Procter & Gamble Company, soap manufacturers, of the United States, who are opening a local branch. Nine acres of land have been secured, and no time will be lost in rushing ahead the work. About four hundred men will be engaged when the plant opens, but this number will be ultimately increased. Over a million dollars will be spent on the new factory.

EVIDENCE IN AUSTRALIAN MEAT INVESTIGATION

Trade Expert Disposes of Some "Meat Trust" Bogies

Exaggerated statements are common from the daily press and political agitators whenever the meat trade is under discussion or investigation. Nothing is too wild or weird to allege about a meat packer.

It was thought that this sort of thing was at its worst in the United States, but it seems that in far-away Australia they have even improved on the wild tales imagined concerning American meat packers. The National Provisioner's correspondent there has told of reports current there concerning operations and methods of American meat packers, that told by one politician to the effect that American packers were even buying up unborn calves being a fair sample! These frightful tales stirred up the Australian government to an investigation, details of which have been reported also by The National Provisioner's correspondent.

One of the witnesses called in this investigation was A. W. Pearse, editor of The Pastoralist, the leading authority in that country on agricultural and livestock matters. Mr. Pearse had been all over the world investigating livestock and meat conditions, and was able to speak from his own observation concerning the operations of American meat packers.

The following are extracts from the transcript of his testimony before the Australian government commission at Sydney, N. S. W., only those paragraphs pertinent to the subject being given here:

What is your connection with the frozen meat trade?

Twenty-two years' connection, visiting the meat works of the world and describing them. I am editor of The Pastoral Review, and Australian Meat Trades Journal, both technical meat papers.

What result has accrued from American firms operating in Argentina?

A great boom in stock prices but a ruinous competition among the different companies. The price of stock has steadily risen. Today's prices are: bullocks, £1 to £16; cows, £10 to £13; wethers, £1 to £10s.; ewes, £2s. to £1 7s.

Meat Shortage in the United States.

What do you attribute the shortage of meat in the United States to?

To several things. First, the spread of agriculture and dairying, and the breaking up of the big ranches. Secondly, to the enormous slaughter of calves to cater for the demand for veal. Eight million calves averaging 70 pounds weight were slaughtered in one year, 1911; if kept for one year longer they would have averaged 600 pounds, giving 4,800,000,000 pounds beef instead of 560,000,000 pounds veal. Thirdly, to the prevalence of disease in stock causing very heavy losses. The loss during 1913 due to exposure and disease being 1,737,000 cattle, valued at £13,722,000, and 2,124,000 sheep, worth £1,716,000. This was less than normal. Fourthly, to the large waste of meat in the States. At all public places twice as much as is required is served up to guests. And, lastly, to the decrease in cattle weight, which amounted to 18 pounds per head in 1911-1912, or a total of 704,498,355 pounds less available at the different markets.

Do you know of the American firms being here?

Yes, Swift's and Armour's, and I have had calls at my office from representatives of some others. Sulzberger's, I hear, had a representative here.

A Good Thing for Australia.

Do you fear the advent of these firms?

From a producer's point of view I consider it a good thing. It will bring us modern

methods in the matter of all livestock matters from the station to the ship, in which we are woefully behind the world. I consider our stock is depreciated fully 20 per cent. in value after it leaves the pastures.

What would be your remedy for the depreciation?

Kill all stock in the country, and chill at depots, and oblige the State railways either to put on a service of modern refrigerated wagons, not the style they have at present, or allow private firms, as they do in the United States, to construct wagons and have leasing rights on the State-owned railways of this country. There are thousands of these wagons in the States, and by their use people can rely on getting wholesome food.

Do you think the advent of the American firms will in time injure the stock owner?

No, I do not. It has never done so in the United States, where over nine hundred firms of packers are in competition with the big firms, and where the price of meat has gradually increased for many years, and also in Argentina during the last eight years, since they have operated there. Besides, the remedy would be simple. If the Australian stock owner found he was getting a poor price for his stock compared with its selling price abroad, he could, as he has done before, erect works of his own and treat his own stock. Americans don't want that, they want to see the stock owner prosperous; his prosperity means ample stock for them and their prosperity.

Yes, but the stock owner might kill, freeze and ship his meat abroad, but he might find his meat boycotted, say, in London.

Yes, that might happen, certainly; then it might come to the matter of a distributing company, when the stock owner here might open his own shops throughout Britain. I don't think myself they need have the least fear. The more competition the better for them. From what I saw in Chicago, and from what I know in Argentina, there has been no trust for the last two years. They came to blows in Buenos Aires as to the right of shipping so much meat from a certain meat works, the others refused and since then they have had no agreement.

Restrictive Legislation in Argentina.

Has the Argentine Government introduced any legislation against meat trusts?

Yes, legislation has been enacted but not yet put in force; it is ready should it be deemed necessary.

What sort of legislation?

The law will limit the number of cattle to be killed and exported from each works, according to its capacity, and a fine of \$10 a beast will be imposed on any exceeding the allotted number. If the "trust" secures a majority of works or capacity, a similar law to the Sherman anti-trust law will be put in force, and they will be compelled to sell their surplus interests in open market.

Do you know all the meat works personally?

I have visited nearly all the works of Australia, New Zealand and South America.

Why has the demand for Australian meat for United States fallen off recently?

Because the excellent season on west coast of America has given a good supply of stock for west coast towns, and because of the high prices in Australia; also because chilled beef is preferred to frozen. The United States prohibit the use of the formaldehyde process, therefore we cannot make a success of chilled meat, and freight is also against it. In Buenos Aires a steamer can get full cargo at one meat works, and get away with quick despatch; here a steamer has to load at various ports, and is a long while on the coast.

Is the price of cattle good in the United States?

Yes, it has never been better since the Civil War, fifty years ago. Private packing firms and private butchers compete against the big firms for them.

Remedies for Situation in Australia.

Have you any recommendations to make? Yes, ignore all vested interests, such as government abattoirs and stock yards. Compel the railways to install system of refrigerating wagons, or allow others to do it. Kill stock near pastures, and freeze and chill before despatching. Have municipal dead meat markets with cold stores in all cities, with refrigerated motor vans from railway and market. Prohibit the killing of female calves and heifers as far as possible.

The demand for veal for the United States is a serious one, and should be stopped. The Argentine Government last year introduced legislation making it penal to kill female calves. The people of the cities would then get wholesome meat, and would pay the same, possibly, as they are paying for the bad stuff they get now. Meat is not likely ever to get cheaper again; it may have its high and low tides, but the general level will remain high for many years.

As to buying calves, have you heard that the Americans were buying calves already unborn?

I have read a lot of silly statements. The origin of the statement was that a squatter in Central Queensland as a "spec" offered to buy all calves for a certain time at £2 5s., to take delivery at six months old. It was a good "spec," because today they would be worth £3.

HOW WAR SUSPENDS DEBT PAYMENTS.

In many foreign countries governmental action as a result of the war has operated to change the effect of commercial contracts for the payment of money, and to modify the conditions under which judicial proceedings are conducted. A moratorium is a governmental decree altering the terms of contracts by making obligations payable at a time later than originally contemplated by the parties, and sometimes incidentally imposing new rates of interest, etc.

Conditions in Argentina are of especial interest to the meat trade. There is now no moratorium in Argentina, since the government refused to renew the earlier moratorium which expired on the last day of August. The latest advices indicate, however, that an international moratorium may be declared. This is assumed to be in the form of a suspension for Argentine debtors of their obligations on foreign bills of exchange to creditors in countries where existing moratoria prevent Argentine creditors from enforcing their rights to payments. This would not apply to the United States.

According to the moratorium which was in force debtors for sums due in August could make payment at a fixed rate of exchange for gold (44 centavos gold to one paper peso) or could delay payment until the Conversion Bank resumed redemption of paper money in gold. The banks were allowed to limit their payments of deposits, but do not seem generally to have taken advantage of this possibility. During August practically all business was done for cash.

There is a moratorium in Austria, but details concerning its nature are not at hand. In Belgium all protests and appeals regarding negotiable instruments signed before August 2 were postponed until after September 15. There was also a limitation on withdrawals of bank deposits. Although definite advices are not at hand, there is little doubt that this moratorium has been extended at least until October 1.

From August 4 to August 15 there were "legal holidays" in Brazil, and a moratorium (Continued on page 42.)

WAR SHUTS OFF AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS

New Law Gives Government Right to Take All Meat Supplies

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 28, 1914.

The meat industry in Australia, as might have been expected, has been greatly affected by the war. Just at present it is hard to say what will be the ultimate effect; but it is thought that it will not mean the closing down of the meat plants, in view of the strong demand that is likely to exist for beef and mutton for army and navy purposes.

The greatest difficulty occurs in dealing with the by-products, by reason of the closing of some of the regular markets. This aspect has caused the greatest concern to the retail trade, and to some extent to the meat packers. Steps are now being taken to cast about for means for holding or disposing of the hides and skins. So far as the former are concerned, it is suggested that disused tanneries should be reopened, seeing that leather will be in strong demand for war supplies.

It is probable that a great impetus will be given to the local leather trade, which has not been strongly developed in Australia. As a matter of fact, local tanneries have never done much more than make the roughest classes of leather.

Government Can Seize All Meats and Products.

The earliest step taken in all the States was to secure to the government the first call on the products of all the meat plants and other beef and mutton industries. Bills were passed which practically vested title to all stock in the government. This action was taken on the suggestion of the Imperial Government, so as to give the government control over the destination of all meat.

It is not intended to take advantage of this authority until the necessity arises. But the moment a proclamation is issued all meat becomes government property, the owners being paid the market price to be decided by a board. The act may be extended to other foodstuffs, as required. The best proof that the war abolished all party lines was found in the fact that the bill was passed in one day, although in the upper chamber there are some wealthy cattle owners.

The meat plants are continuing to operate, but this meat will no doubt find its way the War Office.

One immediate effect has been a big advance in the local prices of cattle, the reason given being that the buyers for the plants are invading the local salesyards and offering big prices for stock, so that butchers for local requirements have to pay a much greater amount than hitherto. In order to recoup themselves for the loss entailed owing to the difficulty of disposing of the hides and skins, the butchers are making extra charges for booking.

In the meantime Parliament has had before it a bill to deal with traders who are charging undue prices under war conditions. There are many owners of stock in different lines who are putting up the prices on existing stocks. Boards are to be appointed to deal with the whole question and regulate prices. So far, there has not been much movement in this respect, as Australia is especially self-

supporting, except for some technical lines in which manufacture has not hitherto made much progress. No doubt there will be many new factories started as the result of the present needs. As far as primary products are concerned Australia is in a splendid position to survive a prolonged period of uncertainty and suspense.

Investigating the Meat Trade.

In the meantime the meat commission has been continuing the taking of evidence in the Southern Australian States. It cannot be said that there was much of interest obtained. Some wild statements, without much foundation, were laid before the commission, but the general evidence was that the high prices were due to fewer cattle coming forward for the Southern markets, the stock being diverted to the meat works in Queensland.

The evidence indicated much higher prices for meat in Australia in the future. It was also shown that encouragement was given to owners to send the poorer sorts of cattle to the market by reason of the good prices offered for stock for canning. The evidence also showed that there was certainly no combination among American firms operating in Australia, and decidedly no combination among buyers of any firms.

One interesting statement was made in Sydney by Mr. E. O. Cox, managing director of Birt & Co., who are agents for Armour's in Australia. He said that Mr. Hodgkinson had shown him correspondence between himself and his principals, Armour & Company, which went to show that the policy of the firm was not to erect works in Australia so long as local works could supply them with meat. The firm had no desire to erect or purchase works. Another important witness said that the result of the operations of American companies would be the introduction of proper methods of freezing and transporting stock.

Pinning Down the Sensationalist.

Since I last wrote Mr. J. B. Sharpe, M. P., who made such sensational statements in the National Parliament regarding the operations of the supposed "beef trust," and which led up to the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry, has been examined in Brisbane. His evidence failed to give any solid foundation for his statements.

He had "read it somewhere," or someone who had heard someone tell someone else had told him, and so on. He had read the history of the "trust" in America and he assumed that with three or more firms acting here they would proceed on the same lines. He admitted that he had no specific facts or definite information. He also said that certain statements about the "meat trust" purchasing works were based on rumors. And so it went on.

One interesting fact that came out in the mass of evidence was that of Mr. Ferris, representing Morris & Company, of Chicago, had purchased 420 acres of land on the Brisbane river for the purpose of erecting works. This will make about half a dozen works on this river, including the large works of Swift & Company.

War Has Stopped Export Trade.

It is clear that all export trade in meat has been killed for the present. This is a pity, just when an opening was being secured in the United States. At the same time, the war should have a great effect on industries in which the United States can supply Australia, as there will be a big trade heretofore done with Germany which will be lost to that country. The trade commissioners of the United States were recently in Australia, and the way should therefore be paved for your business men to secure openings in Australia, especially in chemicals, for which our Commonwealth was wholly dependent on Germany.

Inquiries have been made for meat for export, but it was not possible to obtain it.

Towards the patriotic funds being raised the farmers are offering large numbers of stock. These will probably be killed at the

(Continued on page 43.)



Photo for The National Provisioner.

SHIPPING FROZEN BEEF FROM AUSTRALIA TO LONDON.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SLAUGHTERHOUSE DIMENSIONS.

The following inquiry is from a country slaughterer in the Northwest:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How large and high should a slaughterhouse be for killing and hanging from 100 to 200 hogs a day, that are to be shipped the following day?

A hog slaughterhouse should be high enough to allow the "gutter" to stand on a bench high enough for the inspector, gut puller and others to work to the best advantage. This means the scalding tub and scraping bench should be high enough to allow the hog to drop on the dressing rail at a height so that the gutter and others can work, also to the best advantage. Then again, there should be ample height above the scalding tub and bench to admit of good ventilation and the escape of steam; this means about 16 feet from floor to roof, or as high as 20 feet, especially over the scalding tub and bench.

This arrangement applies to a slaughterhouse where all the work is done on one floor. If the offal is dropped to the floors below for manipulation then the "gutter" may stand on a bench high enough for the inspector to sit at and do his work.

It is surprising the number of hogs that can be killed in a very small space, when properly arranged. Killing space necessary to one or two hundred hogs per day can easily be determined upon and arranged by anyone with any experience at all, according to what layout is best suitable under existing conditions.

There is the shackling pen, the scalding tub, the bench and dressing rail to be figured on; space for taking care of the offal, and the height of the room also, of course.

The hanging space for chilling is another proposition. As a rule, chill rooms are built 16-foot centers, which means 6 rails, and the hogs are hung thereon 15-inch centers, or about 35 hogs on a 45-foot rail. Hence 6 rails will hang 210 hot hogs for chilling. Chilled hogs, of course, do not need as much space. The room is about 10½ feet high from the floor to the bottom of the coil loft.

Under no circumstances should hot hogs be hung as they touch each other. The more space between the hogs the better the circulation of cold air between, and correspondingly faster and cheaper chilling.

In actual operation a chill room 42 feet 7 inches long, 15 feet 4 inches wide and 7 feet high from joist to floor, chilled perfectly 300 hogs, selected, averaging about 160 pounds dressed. With these figures you should be able to determine fairly accurately what your needs are.

A REMEDY FOR SKIPPERS.

Following the information given in the last two issues of The National Provisioner to an inquirer who asked for methods of getting rid of the skipper fly in a pork packing plant, the following communication from an expert in food matters calls attention to a remedy for the skipper fly nuisance which perhaps has been little used for fear of trouble with government regulations. The writer quotes government authority for its use, as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In reply to a communication received from a Canadian pork packer, beg to say in reference to the prevention of the propagation of the skipper flies, I do not see why borax will not prevent their propagation the same as it does the propagation of the house fly.

In the United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 479 there is on page 19 an article on the preparation of choice hams and their curing. The article says, in part, that after being in salt six weeks, "select a clear day, string each ham, and dip in a boiling solution of 1 pound borax dissolved in 15 gallons of water, and hang up high in a dark smokehouse (the higher the better) and smoke, using green hickory wood. Smoke daily for two weeks or more, as preferred."

Another method is given as follows: They remain packed in plenty of salt for six weeks,

when they are taken up, well washed, and when nearly dry about one teaspoonful of powdered borax is sprinkled over the fleshy surface from a large pepperbox. The borax is to keep off skippers.

On page 21, which gives a method for preparing the famous Smithfield hams of Virginia, there is the following: "The borax is added to keep off flies, which lay the eggs, which hatch into skippers, and if properly applied is a sure preventive."

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a Bulletin No. 118, entitled "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure." The directions in the bulletin are as follows: "Apply 0.62 pound borax to each 10 cubic feet (8 bushels) of manure immediately on its removal from the barn. Apply borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle two or three gallons of water over the borax-treated manure."

The reason for applying the borax to the fresh manure immediately after its removal from the stable is that the flies lay their eggs on the fresh manure, and the borax when it comes in contact with the eggs prevents their hatching. As the maggots congregate at the outer edges of the pile, most of the borax should be applied there. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure.

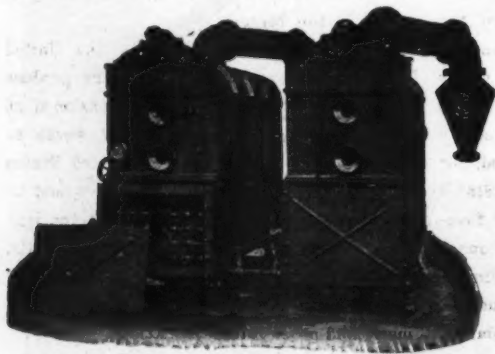
In addition to the application of the borax to horse manure, it may be applied in the same proportion to other manures, as well as to refuse and garbage. Borax may also be applied to floors and crevices in barns, stables, markets, etc., as well as street sweepings, and water should be added in the treatment as in the treatment of horse manure.

From the above quotations it is evident that the use of borax as recommended by the government will prevent the propagation of flies and skippers.

H. L. HARRIS.

AMERICAN POTASH SUPPLIES.

The Secretary of the Interior announced recently that the first commercial potash in America would soon come from a plant at Searles, Cal. Within a few months its output is expected to be 120 tons a day. The important question to farmers is the cost of the potash. Probably neither this nor any other American deposit can furnish enough potash or at as low figures as the great mines of Germany. At current prices most farmers will simply have to do without potash, depending on vegetable matter in the soil and thorough cultivation of it to release enough for ordinary crops.



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is usually well posted as to what he wants. He has had experience with the apparatus and has good reasons for wanting more. Another thing—he doesn't need more unless his plant is growing—an evidence of prosperity and business acumen.

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WHY MEAT IS HIGH

In connection with the raging discussion of high meat prices during the current season it is surprising to note the wide publicity given to a set of facts and figures from a well-known farmer, who showed from his records what high prices he got for his meat animals. As a rule evidence of this sort is not welcomed by the daily press. In this instance the facts were too striking to pass by.

We have been told that the packers grind down the livestock raiser, and then put their own prices on the meats they sell. James Walker, a farmer of Scottsville, Ill., reports that on August 19, at the height of the price agitation, he sold at Chicago 80 head of beef cattle, for which he received from the packer in cash the day of sale the sum of \$11,784.15. This was an average of 10 1/2

cents per pound, alive. The trade knows, and the consumer should remember right here, that there is a shrinkage of from 35 to 45 per cent. between live weight and the weight of the dressed carcass.

This farmer has been marketing cattle for 52 years, and these are the highest prices he ever received. With cattle bringing over 10 cents per pound on the hoof, is it necessary to ask why meat is high? And it should be remembered that while packers were paying such prices for their raw material they made comparatively small increases in the selling prices of their beef, as the records will show. They had to stand a heavy loss to dispose of their beef, and they stood it.

OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Pessimists have seen terrible visions of the future of our trade communication with European countries at war. We have depended on Europe for many things, perhaps unnecessarily in many instances. A partial inventory of the national assets of the United States in area, population, and the fundamental factors of economic life reveals the fact that it is not only practically self-supporting, but that it possesses in many lines a large surplus available for protection against famine and temporary adversity, or for use in meeting unusual demands from the outside world.

Recently the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has been receiving hundreds of letters from American producers and manufacturers making inquiries regarding possible markets for their surplus products, and as to the ability of the United States to supply the raw materials necessary to their industries. Investigations in connection with the replies to these inquiries have developed the fact that in many instances materials now imported from abroad are of a class found in this country, the production of which, however, is still in the initial stages.

The peculiarly fortunate position of the United States in its ability to supply its own needs is clearly seen from a survey of its production and relative contributions to the world of the great requirements of man—food, clothing and shelter. It is found, for example, that the people of the United States may be fed readily by home-produced food-stuffs, our vast area of 3 2/3 million square miles representing every variety of climate and production, and being nearly equal in extent to all Europe, which has a population five times that of this country.

Agriculture in the United States has not yet reached the stage of scientific development common to many countries of Europe, and present domestic production may therefore be expected to increase greatly with more attention to improved methods of cul-

ture. Nevertheless our country already produces over 2 1/2 billion bushels of corn, or two-thirds of the world supply. This year's wheat crop is estimated at the high-record figure of 911 million bushels, about 20 per cent. of the world harvest. The United States also produces annually over one billion bushels of oats, or one-fourth of the international yield, and 197 million gallons of cottonseed oil, representing most of the annual output of this article whose food value as a substitute for olive oil is becoming more and more recognized.

Fifteen per cent. of the world's cattle are on American farms, the number in this country being 59 million, or twice as many as in Argentina or European Russia and half the number in India. Our country also has 60 million swine, 50 million sheep, and 24 million horses. We import, however, 5 billion pounds of sugar, chiefly Cuban, or 1 1/2 times the amount produced in Continental United States and its island territories.

In clothing material the United States is also favored, producing annually over 14 million bales of cotton, representing over one-half of the world's supply. Of wool we produce 300 million pounds a year, our home requirements being supplemented by 238 million pounds of foreign wool and 34 million dollars' worth of woolen goods.

In the mineral kingdom, the pre-eminent position of the United States is unquestioned. We produce, for example, 534 million short tons of coal, 40 per cent. of the world's output; 238 million barrels of petroleum, two-thirds of the world's total; and 57 million tons of iron ore, out of a world total of 132 million. One-half of the world's copper is taken from American mines, which turned out 1 1/4 million pounds in 1912. Of the world's output of 466 million dollars' worth of gold, the United States produced about 20 per cent., being exceeded only by South Africa. About 28 per cent. of the world's silver and 30 per cent. of its lead are produced in this country.

In the value of manufactures the United States leads the world, though the product of American factories is chiefly consumed at home. Of the 20 billion dollars' worth of manufactures produced in the United States in 1909, only about 5 per cent. were sold to foreign countries, the world market for iron and steel products, cotton goods, chemicals, and other important products of industry being thus far largely held by England, Germany and other European nations.

These facts and figures are indicative of the strong position of the United States in its supply of the factors of national wealth. There would seem to be no reason for fear as to our ability to "go it alone" if we have to. The situation may develop a good lesson for us.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Barnwell Cotton Oil Co., Barnwell, S. C., will rebuild its burned cotton gin.

A packing plant will be built by the White City Packing Company, White City, Fla.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. plant at Jefferson, Ga., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000.

The Americus Home Mixture Guano Company, Americus, Ga., have increased their capital stock from \$21,000 to \$31,500.

John W. Stanley, soap manufacturer, of New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$82,447 and assets of \$15,000.

The Roberts Creamery & Canning Company, Roberts, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 with George O. Voorhees as president.

The Maine Fisheries Company, Bar Harbor, Me., has been incorporated by B. A. Smith, president and G. H. Parker, treasurer, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Chickasaw County Cotton Oil Company has been taken over by the Clay County Cotton Oil Company, of Houston, Miss., and the latter will operate the plant.

Nine acres of land have been secured by the Procter & Gamble Company at Hamilton, Ont., on which will be erected a plant which is estimated will cost \$1,000,000.

The Bayle Food Products Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by George A. Bayle, Geo. A. Bayle, Jr., and Archie Loud, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Products Manufacturing Company,

Oklahoma City, Okla., manufacturers of soap, contemplate installing sufficient machinery to double their present capacity.

H. C. Schrader, president, A. B. McNiece, vice president, and F. E. Godfred, secretary and treasurer, have incorporated the McRee Packing Company, Jacksonville, Fla., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Capital City Dairy Company has incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, to manufacture and sell butter, butterine, cheese, etc., with a capital stock of \$250,000. The incorporators are H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney and C. J. Reichard of Wilmington.

The Delta Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss., of which W. B. Goudy, for several years manager of the Jackson Oil & Refining Company, is manager, has resumed operations. This new enterprise gives Jackson five cotton oil mills.

The Martin Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., dealers in general merchandise and provisions, has been incorporated by J. H. Martin of New York, R. E. Doolittle of Brooklyn and C. A. Meyer of Port Jefferson, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Barrow Cottonseed Preserver Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. R. Barrow, H. J. Parrish, N. S. Graves and others, to manufacture patented device for sterilizing and preserving cotton seed.

The property of the Sonia Cotton Oil Company and the Dixie Gin Company has been purchased by the Alexandria Cotton Oil Company of Alexandria, La. They will be repaired and scientific double hulling equipment, grinding plant and new linters will be installed.

The fertilizer building of the Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., which was recently burned, will be completed in about two weeks and machinery to operate plant at one-

half capacity has been installed. When the remainder of the machinery is installed the daily capacity will be 600 tons fertilizer.

EDWARD A. CUDAHY RETIRES.

The retirement of Edward A. Cudahy from the presidency of the Cudahy Packing Company was announced from Chicago this week. It was stated that Mr. Cudahy retired to devote his entire time to his outside interests, particularly the Puritan Food Products Company, of which he is president and principal owner. He will retain his stock interest in the Cudahy Packing Company, however, and is succeeded there as president by his nephew, Joseph A. Cudahy.

Mr. Cudahy had been president of the company since the death of Michael Cudahy. Speaking of his career a Chicago report says:

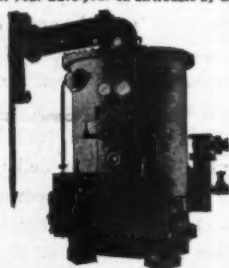
"Starting in 1887 as general manager of the company with a capital stock of \$750,000, Mr. Cudahy has applied his masterful business touch and sound principles with such telling effect that today the organization whose reins he hands on to another stands out as a world factor in various lines of commerce, with an annual business approximating \$110,000,000."

TRADE OPPORTUNITY IN AUSTRALIA.

In connection with the effort now being made to foster the export trade of the United States with foreign countries as a result of the war, The National Provisioner's correspondent in Australia, who has been making a careful survey of the situation, calls attention to the opportunities there now opening up. He refers to this in his letter appearing in this issue of The National Provisioner, and in a private letter he also says: "You might impress on your manufacturers in general the opportunity there will be of supplying goods hitherto obtained from Germany, especially chemicals. The United States never had such an opportunity as now to advance trade here."

TANKWATER

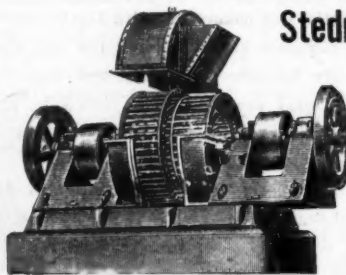
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Quiet—Fluctuations Narrow—Pork Lower—Cash Markets Steady—Distribution Fair—Packing Light—Hog Markets Firm.

The developments the past week have not brought any essential change in hog product values. Pork has weakened fractionally, but cash product is steady, and the distribution is fair, although not of a character to have any decided effect upon values. The distribution of fresh meats is quite good, and there is a fairly steady demand for cured products, so that the position of the spot market is well maintained, and there appears to be an absence of spot pressure on the market. On Thursday pork was weak, with a sharp break in January pork, with free selling on stop orders.

There is generally a waiting disposition, and the trade is holding off for some evidence, either of a larger movement of hogs or a larger distribution of product. The export movement is still limited, notwithstanding the war, and the shipments of product from Atlantic ports continue to reflect very light business. In fact, the shipments the past week were less than 4,000,000 pounds of meat of all kinds, and slightly under 4,000,000 pounds of lard. The effect, so far, of the war has been to materially reduce the foreign demand for hog product, although it is claimed that there has been an important business in beef and beef products. The decrease in the lard shipments thus far for the season has been 142,000,000 pounds.

In connection with the recent official report of the stocks of supplies in Great Britain, the following is quite interesting, showing an important gain in the last two years in the supply of sheep, and a considerable gain compared with last year in hogs. Comparative figures are as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1914	2,516,000	5,880,000	17,457,000
1913	2,102,000	5,717,000	17,130,000
1912	2,497,000	5,842,000	10,059,000

Packing statistics continue to show a falling off in the packing of hogs. Although the total for the past week was slightly larger than the preceding week, it exhibited a decrease compared with last year. The total for the week was 282,000 against 248,000 the preceding week and 329,000 last year; since March 1 the total has been 12,022,000 against 13,940,000 the preceding year. The quality of the hogs at Western points is reported somewhat irregular, necessitating a rather wide range of quotations. The average weights of hogs received at Chicago for the past week was 247 pounds, however, compared with 217 pounds last year and 235 pounds two years ago.

The situation of the market is rather mixed and somewhat difficult to interpret. With the decrease in packing there is disposition to look for a marked falling off in the stock of product, and such, undoubtedly, would be the case if there were a normal distributing demand, but taking into consideration the

decrease in exports, there would appear to be less than the normal demand, and the decrease in stocks is not as rapid as might be looked for. The situation is one, however, which seems to be largely dependent on the attitude of the country. The average weights of the hogs would tend to indicate that the country was disposed to hold, hoping for higher values later, and only moving the hogs when they were of full weight, and possibly getting to a point where keeping them longer would be unprofitable.

Business and trade conditions are not such as to encourage the idea of large distribution. The number of unemployed naturally makes for great economy in all food-stuffs supplies, and the low price for cotton at the South means a very important falling off in the Southern demand for food-stuffs. Many of the Southern papers are calling attention to the fact that the South, on account of its one-crop idea, is in a position where it is paying a very heavy penalty for sticking to the one crop. Even the states which have made a great improvement in the amount of food and feed-stuffs raised buy a tremendous quantity from outside states and the cutting off of a great amount from the value of the cotton crop, fully one-third, means a tremendous falling off in buying power and therefore in general consuming power. Conditions are so discouraging at many sections in the South that reports from Texas claim that in portions of that state farmers are plowing up cotton fields in order to sow grain.

The question of the demand for food-stuffs abroad is also very problematical. Owing to the wastefulness of the war it is evident that there will be a larger than normal demand, but owing to the tremendous losses incurred, it is questionable whether the forced economy may not more than counterbalance the forced buying. The destruction of food and feed-stuffs in the countries where war is actually occurring is undoubtedly enormous. Whether the demand from these countries will be large enough to materially affect values, excepting for a short time, of all food-stuffs, is not clear; it is certain that they will have to buy, but whether this demand will take the form of breadstuffs or of meats is also uncertain. In view of the disruption of the buying power, it is probable that the demand will be for the lowest-priced food-stuffs available.

LARD.—Changes in the market are small with the tendency a little easier with the West. Cash demand is moderate and exporters again report limited interest. City steam, 9½¢ nom.; Middle West, \$9.80@9.90 nom.; Western, \$9.80@9.90; refined Continent, \$10.60 nom.; South American, \$11.35 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound lard, 8½¢.

PORK.—The market was quiet and a little lower with easier prices at packing centers. Mess is quoted \$22@22.50 nom.; clear, \$21@24 nom.; family, \$26@28.

BEEF.—Small stocks are reported, but this is offset by light trading. Supplies for packing

are limited, as most of the packing stock is being used on large canning orders. Quoted: Family, \$30@32 nom.; mess, \$23@24 nom.; packet, \$25@26 nom.; extra India mess, \$40@45 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 23, 1914:

BACON.—Antigua, W. I., 547 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 136,161 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,076,429 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 64,998 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 12,419 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 43,235 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 139,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 552 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 64,078 lbs.; Havre, France, 517,944 lbs.; Hull, England, 75,928 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 476 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,073,993 lbs.; London, England, 8,401 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 614 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 23,051 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10,631 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,760 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 334,922 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,850 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 22,332 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 378 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 7,910 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 2,046 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 4,706 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 743 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,423 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 11,338 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,402 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 196,685 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,972 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,168 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,823 lbs.; Hull, England, 140,500 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 5,777 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 10,036 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 476 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 5,751 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,081,086 lbs.; London, England, 36,428 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 7,801 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 615 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 18,725 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 15,585 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,701 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 804 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 378,263 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 550 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 701 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 890 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,277 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 377 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 43,095 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 7,441 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 34,985 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 3,735 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 183,487 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,137,145 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,600 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 84,259 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 19,250 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 5,646 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,800 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 59,125 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,494 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 42,358 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 13,815 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11,955 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 30,370 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 21,000 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 33,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 4,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 66,048 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,168 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,103 lbs.; Havre, France, 538,397 lbs.; Hull, England, 195,340 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,220 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 39,978 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 3,590 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 65,297 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,669,548 lbs.; London, England, 567,897 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 51,266 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 21,881 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 20,300 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,320 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 51,422 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 934 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,679,458 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 45,320 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 18,375 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,950 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 332,762 lbs.; Soerabaya, Java, 1,500 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 2,696 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,149 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,000 lbs.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 308 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 75 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 42 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 5 bbls.;

Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 30 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 11 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 30 tes., 361 bbls.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 50½ bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 46 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 159 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 610 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 25 bbls.; Saba, W. I., 5 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 84 cs., 12,458 lbs.

PORK FEET.—Cristobal, Panama, 120 kgs.

PORK HEADS.—Antigua, W. I., 49 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12 bbls.

PORK TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 100 cs.

SAUSAGES.—Cristobal, Panama, 123 bxs., 58 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bxs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 48 pa.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 10 cs., 200 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 23, 1914:

BEEF.—Antigua, W. I., 77 bbls.; Baracao, Cuba, 13 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 90 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 30 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 18 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 4 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7 bbls., 4 pa.; Halifax, N. S., 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 102 bbls.; London, England, 5 bbls.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 6½ bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 13 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 15 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 105 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 130 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13 bbls.; Saba, W. I., 5 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 8½ bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 143,333 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 200,050 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 92,050 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 848 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antigua, W. I., 9 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 1,070 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 240 tes.; Liverpool, England, 67 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 50 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,793 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 825 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 20 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 235 tes.; Tromso, Norway, 35 tes. From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 32,436 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 18,413 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 19,884 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,500 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 1,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,050 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,700 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10,100 lbs.

TALLOW.—Monte Cristi, San Dom., 16,525 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,510 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 180 tes.

TONGUES.—Cristobal, Panama, 20 cs.; Hull, England, 328 pa.; Liverpool, England, 424 pa.; London, England, 261 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, September 17, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Coke.	Cottonseed Oil.	Hams and Pigs.	Tallow. Boxes.	Beef. Pigs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pigs.
Celtic, Liverpool			1690		55	94	3200
St. Louis, Liverpool			1375			16	500
Campania, Liverpool	100		552		30	90	5395
Kronland, Liverpool	1000		903				400
Minnetonka, London			15				7165
Galileo, Hull	125		362			25	525
Bristol City, Bristol					90		
Ansonia, Glasgow			966				273
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	21560	3950	350		105		1930
Bergensfjord, Baltic			275			75	475
Kentucky, Baltic			300				
Rochambeau, Havre			200				600
Flandre, Havre							25
Idesleigh, Bordeaux							2500
Total	21560	6300	6688		280	300	5925

CANNED MEATS.—Bristol, England, 308 pa.; Calcutta, India, 30 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 150 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 115 cs.; Colon, Panama, 24 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 102 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 61 pgs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 47 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 400 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 38 cs.; Havre, France, 30,960 lbs.; Hull, England, 100 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 27 cs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 20 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,666 cs.; London, England, 27,661 pa.; Melbourne, Australia, 250 pa.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 29 pa.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 78 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 449 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 200 pa.; Stockholm, Sweden, 4,697 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 89 cs.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 24.—Wholesale prices in green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 20@21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; skinned shoulders, 13½c.; boneless butts, 16½c.; Boston butts, 15c.; lean trimmings, 15c.; regular trimmings, 12½c.; spareribs, 11c.; neck ribs, 4c.; kidneys, 5@5½c.; livers, 4c.; pig tails, 6c.; ears, 4c.; snouts, 5c.; feet, 4c.; frozen loins, 15@16c.; tenderloins, 30c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$27@28; pig tongues, 12½c.; pig tails, \$21@22.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 25.—Foreign commercial exchange rates are demoralized by the war situation, but are improving slightly, as the following shows:

London—	
Cable transfers	4.97@4.97½
Demand sterling	4.96@4.96½
Commercial sight	4.95
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial sight	No quotations.
Bankers' checks	5.11
Bankers' cables	5.10
Berlin—	
Commercial sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	95½@95¾
Cable transfers	96
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial sight	40½
Bankers' sight	40½@40¾

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 24.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾@16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 19, 1914, with comparisons:

	Week ending Sept. 19, 1914.	Week ending Sept. 20, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Sept. 19, 1914.
PORK, BBLs.			
United Kingdom	250	250	14,748
Continent	75	327	6,544
So. & Cen. Am.	373	370	19,567
West Indies	227	1,657	50,197
Br. No. Am. Col.	341	233	19,360
Other countries			366
Total	1,266	2,837	107,602
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	3,001,425	4,771,725	250,923,695
Continent	701,625	690,855	18,394,690
So. & Cen. Am.	43,000	138,400	3,298,640
West Indies	42,225	25,100	7,248,375
Br. No. Am. Col.		2,000	206,300
Other countries			23,500
Total	3,788,275	5,628,080	280,095,200
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	1,974,650	4,064,170	197,812,251
Continent	1,322,075	4,562,275	126,449,343
So. & Cen. Am.	170,740	263,850	19,393,068
West Indies	433,700	247,050	19,167,768
Br. No. Am. Col.	10,070	8,065	477,465
Other countries			678,120
Total	3,911,190	9,145,411	361,017,955

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	947	3,160,425	3,204,530
Boston		584,850	183,660
Philadelphia	49	3,000	154,000
New Orleans	270	40,000	409,000
Total week	1,266	3,788,275	3,911,190
Previous week	2,570	5,945,250	4,901,766
Two weeks ago	5,470	4,363,900	4,578,720
Cor. week last y'r	2,837	5,628,080	9,145,411

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to Sept. 19, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	21,500,400	21,870,400	310,000
Meats, lbs.	280,095,200	319,934,249	39,839,049
Lard, lbs.	361,017,955	503,018,461	142,000,506

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Owing to war conditions there are few standard rates.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	—	—	—
Oil cake	20c.	—	23c.
Bacon	—	—	—
Lard, tierces	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—
Canned meats	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—
Tallow	—	—	—
Pork, per barrel	—	—	—

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Although in some quarters there were denials of the rumors that sales were being made at under the recent quoted prices, developments during the mid-week confirm such statements. Soap-makers were able to secure several hundred tes. of city specials, on the basis of 6½c. loose. Holders were demanding 7c. previous to that, and outwardly they were confident of having their views acceded to.

It appeared as though some interests who have recently purchased tallow on the war situation were willing to sell. Part of this semi-speculative demand has already been liquidated. Financial conditions had much to do in keeping prices down, apart from the intrinsic tallow values, as purchasing ahead is held in check, and outside absorption is effectively discouraged.

The foreign situation is mixed. There have been some inquiries here from the Mediterranean. Ordinarily this would be bullishly regarded, but as an offset there were offers here from England which in volume exceed the export bids, especially as the latter are not accompanied by satisfactory financial accommodations.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 6½c. nominal, and city specials at 6½c. loose, the last sales having been on that basis.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quoted in most quarters at about 10c.; some authorities are asking as high as 10½c. Demand from compounders has not improved materially.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—The market is fairly steady in tone with the volume of business light. Good greases are held firmly. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼@6¼c. nom.; bone, 5½@6¼c. nom.; house, 5½@6c. nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are nominal. Spot is quoted at 7@7¼c.

PALM OIL.—Small stocks are reported both here and abroad, while the offerings from first hands are small and shipments extremely uncertain. Prime red spot, 7½@8c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 10c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12½c.; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is quiet with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 96@

97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very quiet owing to the small available supplies here. Foreign markets are firm, due to better edible demand. Shipments from the Far East are small and extremely uncertain. Quoted: Cochin, 15@16c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 12½@13½c.; shipment, —.

CORN OIL.—Trading continues quiet with values a little lower with other oils. Prices quoted at \$5.85@6 in car lots.

OLEO OIL.—The trading the past week has been quiet with an absence of English demand. Demand from the Continent is very irregular. Extras are quoted at New York, 13c.; No. 2, 10c. Rotterdam is quoted at 74 florins.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 17.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 3½c. per lb. and bbls. 4c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 18c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 20@22c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 8@10c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.10@1.20 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 11@12c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6.50c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7@7¼c. per lb.; prime city tallow at 6½c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.85@6c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¼@10½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½c. per lb.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 25, 1914, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 83,867 quarters; to North America, 20,789. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 81,261 quarters; to North America, none.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 23, 1914.—The markets for all ammoniates, both animal and chemical, are exceedingly slow, there having been practically no trade for some time past. The round lot reported last week was the only thing of any moment which has been reported for some little time, both buyers and sellers waiting developments as to the probable requirements of buyers next season, which is now a very uncertain proposition, depending largely on the length of the European war, and the possibilities of marketing the present cotton crop.

In the absence of any reported trading we would quote ground blood at \$3.15, high-grade ground tankage at \$2.95 and 10c., as the nominal market, but with orders in hand these prices could probably be shaded 2½@5c. per unit. The lower grades of tankage, both ground and unground, and renderers' air-dried tankage, are about in the same shape, buyers being unwilling to bid anywhere near recent prices, and sellers equally unwilling to quote a lower price unless they are reasonably sure business can be done. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending September 19, 1914, are reported as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef, quarters.
From New York	—	—	40,000
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	40,000
Total last week	—	—	—

*Foreign beef, re-exported for war use.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 5,322 quarters, compared to 41,693 quarters last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports were 1,051 sheep and 1,000 lambs, compared to 1,966 sheep and 3,468 lambs last week. There were also 980 cases of canned meats, all from South America. Arrivals also included 2,992 bags of beef pieces.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 24, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 24, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '14.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Barbados, W. I.	—	268
Bergen, Norway	—	625
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	105
Christiania, Norway	300	300
Colon, Panama	5	41
Copenhagen, Denmark	650	1,949
Cristobal, Panama	4	243
Demerara, British Guiana	124	135
Genoa, Italy	25	75
Havana, Cuba	—	151
Havre, France	—	200
Hull, England	—	225
Kingston, W. I.	5	118
Liverpool, England	300	1,450
London, England	100	3,900
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	250	250
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Matanzas, W. I.	—	5
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,650
Nassau, Bahamas	—	110
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	2
Port Limon, C. R.	5	5
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	540	4,689
San Juan, P. R.	2	3
Santiago, Cuba	59	191
Santos, Brazil	158	158
Trinidad, Island of	7	7
Total	2,534	17,028
From New Orleans—		
Frontera, Mexico	—	10
Havana, Cuba	100	400
Progreso, Mexico	—	190
Vera Cruz, Mexico	150	150
Total	250	750
From Baltimore—		
Rotterdam, Holland	281	281
Total	281	281
From Norfolk—		
Liverpool, England	—	200
Total	—	200
From all other ports—		
Canada	—	109
Mexico (including overland)	1	1
Total	1	110
Recapitulation—	Week ending Sept. 24, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '14.
From New York	2,534	17,028
From New Orleans	250	750
From Baltimore	281	281
From Newport News	—	136
From Norfolk	—	50
From all other ports	1	623
Total	3,066	18,369

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 24.—Crude cottonseed oil, 35½¢. Meal firmer at \$22, f. o. b. mills. Hulls rather active on a basis of \$5, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 24.—Prime crude cottonseed oil dull at 36@36½¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$24.50@24.75. Hulls weak at \$4.50@5, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 24.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 35¢.; offerings increasing; buyers indifferent. Prime meal, 8 per



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Frying, seasoning, shortening and Salad line.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
Louisville, Ky.

FLOYD & K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTONOIL"

cent., \$24.50, short ton, New Orleans; 7½ per cent., \$23.25. Hulls higher at \$6 loose, here; \$8, sacked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, September 23, 1914.—The market during the early part of the week in the absence of crude oil offerings advanced some 5 to 9 points over last week's closing prices. At the high levels the crude mills again started to sell heavy quantities, and as has been the case right along, values had to give way. In the past few days the market declined some 15 to 29 points from the early high levels, with the October delivery leading.

As stated in our recent reviews, holding tactics are being discouraged, and in consequence the nearby deliveries are feeling the effect by selling at a heavy discount under the later deliveries. Values look cheap, but offerings are heavier than can be absorbed. The consuming trade, while using up heavy quantities, are also compelled to confine their purchases to actual requirements, and are not stocking up or buying for future delivery.

Opinions as regards values and the future of the market are extremely mixed; in fact, they seem to be valueless at the moment. The outlook for the coming week is uncertain.

	Closing Sept. 16.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 23.
September	5.80 b	5.83 a	5.85	5.70
October	5.91 b	5.92 a	5.98	5.89
November	5.91 b	5.93 a	5.94	5.70
December	5.94 b	5.96 a	6.03	5.81
January	6.07 b	6.08 a	6.15	5.92
March	6.26 b	6.27 a	6.35	6.16

PACKERS BUY COTTON.

Meat-packing interests were among the first to give material support to the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement started in the South to relieve the situation caused by the loss of the European cotton market. Both Armour and Swift interests issued orders to every branch manager in the South to buy a bale of cotton each in his own locality. This meant 400 purchased by Armour & Company agents, and a comparative number for the Swift houses.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of cottonseed oil exports for August, 1914, are given as follows by ports of shipment, with totals compared:

Customs District.	Pounds.
New York	4,363,930
Galveston	467,832
New Orleans	350,886
Eastern Vermont	4,658
Michigan	42,791

Total August, 1914, lbs. 5,230,097

Total August, 1913, lbs. 5,446,506

Government reports for the season ending with August, 1914, show exports for the year of 475,317 bbls., compared to 669,263 bbls. for the previous season.

USE COTTON PRESSCLOTH AND BAGS.

The following notice to members has been issued by President C. L. Ives of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

New Bern, N. C., Sept. 14, 1914.

To the Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Gentlemen: As the terrible war which is now being carried on in Europe has caused an advance in price of burlaps and camels' hair, which largely enters into the cost of our products, and as the same conflict has been the cause of decrease in the selling price of our cotton crop, I recommend that all cotton oil mills use, as far as possible, press-cloth and meal and hull bags made from cotton. By so doing we will not only decrease the cost of our production, but we will cause an increase in the demand for our cotton crop, which will be of material assistance to the farmers of the South.

In ordering a carload of cotton bags it would be well to stipulate the number of bags you want, as the number of cotton bags in a carload is considerably increased over the number of burlap bags in a carload, on account of difference in weight of the bags.

Your truly,

C. L. IVES, President.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New Low Records—Large Interests Bearish— Crude Oil Irregular—Consumers Hesitate —Outside Demand Slow.

Without creating undue excitement, cotton oil values receded to new low prices during the past week. There was "hedge" pressure which at times precipitated the downward trend of quotations, but the volume of selling was not important. The action of values goes a long way toward suggesting an utter absence of support, excepting that which is made necessary by the periodical buying for oil consumers. The absence of speculation handicaps what few outside holders there are. On the other hand this same feature precludes the possibility of formidable bear pressure, even though there has been a disposition to sell the market "short" of late.

Quite a little interest was manifest in the reports circulated that very important factors in the trade were talking of 5½-cent cottonseed oil, as far as the local contract market is concerned. It is understood that greater significance is attached to the monetary situation, and the obstacles it places in the way of consumers who might be disposed to buy ahead, the owner of seed who might be disposed to hold, or the crude mill manager who would ordinarily await more remunerative

prices. Weight was given to such opinions, inasmuch as the authorities mentioned in connection with them have got rid of more than \$1,500,000 worth of oil on September contracts at New York. No intimation was made that the actual money was needed rather than the cotton oil, as the interests in question are prosperous and possess, as far as it is known, an ample cash surplus.

Claims that crude mills were increasing operations, with reopening at various centers, had a sentimental effect. Light offerings at the South during the latter part of last week and the early part of this week were followed by a shading of quotations and some very fair sales. It is thought that the mills will frequently hold their oil, but at this time of the season no protracted deadlock can be expected. The contention is still clearly made that the bearishness of some of the large interests is natural, as this is the time when they are supposed to partly supply themselves with oil for the future. If the ulterior motive is really to accumulate supplies of crude oil on an attractive basis, there should soon be some sort of a revelation in the form of a scooping of all the oil available at the South.

The inquiry from the consuming trade is neither encouraging nor discouraging. For-

eigners have bids in the market, but there has not been enough progress made in the restoration of normal conditions in foreign exchange circles to mitigate the task of doing an export oil business. The formation of a pool with \$100,000,000 gold for the purpose of rehabilitating the financial works of the country has been approved of by the Federal Reserve Board, and promises to be a material aid to international houses, yet the progress of betterment in conditions surrounding the shipping of various commodities is slow. There are not many foreign interests who are in need of cotton oil, with large established credits in this country. However, exports of cotton oil to Europe are likely to expand with the improvement in financial conditions, and at the low levels of the past week frequent bids were received, particularly from the Mediterranean ports and the north of Europe.

Domestic consumers have withheld from buying very much in advance, partly on account of the pessimistic utterances of some of the large distributors. The irregular lard market, and a somewhat quieter trade in compound, have also been factors, although the demand for the latter product is likely to increase as soon as earlier purchases are worked off. Soap people continue to take

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Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

round lots of oil, and several hundred thousand barrels are likely to be consumed in these channels, whereas only a small quantity was taken last season. This buying, above all others, speaks for the attractiveness of cotton oil values, as compared with kindred products.

Southern seed advices are to the effect that in the Southeast as high as \$20 has been paid, but general prices range from \$12 to \$15, the lowest quotations occurring in Texas, where the by-product situation is still an important consideration. There has been slight improvement in the foreign demand for oil-cake and oil-meal. Ginning of cotton is still comparatively limited, due to some extent to the disposition to hold cotton in seed.

Closing prices, Saturday, September 19, 1914.—Spot, \$5.60@5.80; September, \$5.77@5.85; October, \$5.90@5.92; November, \$5.91@5.92; December, \$5.95@5.97; January, \$6.09@6.11; February, \$6.17@6.20; March, \$6.29@6.31; April, \$6.30@6.40. Futures closed at 1 to 9 decline. Sales were: September, 600, \$5.84@5.75; October, 900, \$5.98@5.92; December, 500, \$6.03@5.95; January, 1,200, \$6.15@6.10; February, 200, \$6.18; March, 500, \$6.35@6.34. Total sales, 3,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.79; off, \$5.65@5.80; reddish off, \$5.60@5.75; winter, \$6.75; summer, \$6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.80@4.87; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, September 21, 1914.—Spot, \$5.70@5.95; September, \$5.84@5.91; October, \$5.81@5.83; November, \$5.82@5.87; December, \$5.86@5.88; January, \$6.01@6.03; February, \$6.08@6.11; March, \$6.22@6.23; April, \$6.24@6.31. Futures closed September 7 advance, other at 6 to 9 decline. Sales were: October, 400, \$5.83@5.81; December, 100, \$5.88; January, 900, \$6.06@6.01; March, 1,500, \$6.27@6.21. Total sales, 3,100 bbls. Good off, \$5.82@5.90; off, \$5.70@5.90; reddish off, \$5.40@5.80; winter, \$6.25; summer, \$6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.73 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, September 22, 1914.—Spot, \$5.65@5.80; September, \$5.60@5.75; October, \$5.71@5.73; November, \$5.76@5.79; December, \$5.86@5.87; January, \$5.97@5.98; February, \$6.04@6.06; March, \$6.17@6.18; April, \$6.21@6.35. Futures closed September 24 decline others at unchanged to 10 lower. Sales were: October, 800, \$5.75@5.74; December, 300, \$5.87@5.85; January, 2,300, \$6@5.97; March, 2,500, \$6.20@6.17. Total sales, 5,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.67@5.75; off, \$5.60@5.75; reddish off, \$5.55@5.75; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$5.90@6.75; prime crude, S. E., 4.73 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 23, 1914.—Spot, \$5.65@5.75; September, \$5.65@5.75; October, \$5.73@5.74; November, \$5.75@5.77; December, \$5.84@5.85; January, \$5.95@5.97; February, \$6.05@6.06; March, \$6.16@6.18; April, \$6.20@6.30. Futures closed at 5 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: September, 200, \$5.75; October, 3,600, \$5.76@5.70; November, 1,900, \$5.78@5.72; December, 1,900, \$5.87@5.80; January, 5,400, \$5.98@5.92; March, 2,700, \$6.18@6.15. Total sales, 15,700 bbls. Good off, \$5.65@5.75; off, \$5.60@5.75; reddish off, \$5.50@5.70; winter, \$6.25; summer, \$5.90; prime crude, S. E., \$4.67@4.73; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September 24, 1914.—Spot, \$5.60@5.75; September, \$5.65@5.75; October, \$5.68@5.75; November, \$5.75@5.76; December, \$5.84@5.85; January, \$5.95@5.97; February, \$6.03@6.05; March, \$6.16@6.18; April, \$6.20@6.30. Sales were: October, 1,000, \$5.74@5.70; November, 100, \$5.75; December, 1,800, \$5.80@5.85; January, 1,000, \$6.01@5.96; March, 1,800, \$6.21@6.17. Total sales, 5,700 bbls. Good off, \$5.64@5.75; off, \$5.60@5.75; reddish off, \$5.55@5.70; winter, \$6.25; summer, \$5.90; prime crude, S. E., \$4.67@4.73; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTON MEAL AND FEDERAL WEIGHT LAW

Questions involving the effect of the federal net weight law on the marketing of cottonseed meal, etc., have been discussed between the government officials and officers of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and the following statement from Secretary Gibson of the latter organization gives information of importance to the trade on these points:

Dallas, Tex., September 14, 1914.

To the Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Recently Mr. J. J. Culbertson, vice-president of this association, and Mr. W. A. Reynolds, chairman of the Uniform Feed Law Committee, visited the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asked them for rulings covering various questions which might come up on interstate shipment of cottonseed meal, and how they would interpret these questions as regards the net weight law which goes into effect in the month of September.

I am requested by Chairman Reynolds to give the following information to the trade, stating that in submitting the queries to Dr. C. L. Alsberg, as given below, it was done with the accord of the Uniform Feed Law Committee, on matters which needed some adjudication—and if there are other queries to be brought up, it will be in order for you to communicate them to Mr. W. A. Reynolds, chairman of the Uniform Feed Law Committee, Charlotte, N. C., and they will be presented in the proper way and rulings obtained. Mr. Reynolds says:

"This government circular provides that all foodstuffs, beginning in the month of September, which pass into interstate traffic, have to show upon the package the net weight content of such package. Under our rules of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association it should show both the net and gross, and this is acceptable to the government.

"I therefore believe that all packages containing meal should show both the net and the gross weights.

"For further information to our members I cite you the answers of Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, covering certain questions which were placed before him for the adjudication of his department:

1. Query: Is cottonseed meal a food, subject to the Food and Drugs Act, and particularly to Food Inspection Decision No. 154?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: Cottonseed meal is classed as a food, and is subject to the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, and to the regulations issued thereunder.

2. Query: Is cottonseed meal, when sold as a fertilizer, for fertilizing purposes, and under the fertilizer laws of our various

States, and with such license or tax tags attached as required by State laws, to be considered a fertilizer or a food? Is it subject to F. I. D. No. 154 under such branding or tagging?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: When cottonseed meal is sold as a fertilizer for fertilizing purposes, and under the fertilizer laws of various States, and is so labeled or tagged, it will be considered as a fertilizer and not subject to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act or regulations relating thereto.

3. Query: It is a matter of common opinion that cottonseed meal that becomes damaged after fermenting after once made, or which has been made from damaged cottonseed, is not properly useful as a cattle food, and is properly only used as a fertilizer or a fertilizer ingredient. It is not authentically established that it is unfit for cattle food or animal food, or deleterious to the health of animals; but it is generally accepted in the trade that such meal is not a feed, but on the contrary can only be sold as a fertilizer for fertilizing purposes. Is such damaged or off meal then to be classed as a food or as a fertilizer? Should such meal show net weights under F. I. D. No. 154?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: If cottonseed meal classed and labeled as damaged or off meal is sold as a fertilizer, such meal will be classed as fertilizer and not as a food, and therefore is not subject to the requirements of Food Inspection Decision No. 154.

4. Query: When cottonseed meal or cake is sold in bulk, we infer it cannot be such a package as requires net weight information to attend its shipment in transit. Do bulk shipments require net weight information attending shipment?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: "Cottonseed meal or cake in bulk" is too indefinite to warrant a definite answer being made. The details of selling, packing and shipping would have to be considered in each case in order to reach a definite conclusion.

5. Query: We asked how we could handle the sales of cottonseed meal to fertilizer manufacturers for fertilizing purposes, and whether it should be branded or not.

Dr. Alsberg's answer: This question is answered under 1 and 4.

"I would infer from this, that when it is bulk there could be no question, and when it is package it very likely would be covered by No. 2—that when sold to a fertilizer manufacturer for fertilizer purposes, that it would be considered a fertilizer and not a food. In most Southern States, under the laws it is admissible to ship meal untagged to fertilizer manufacturers, when for fertilizer material."

6. Query: We asked the same question as above, as regards shipping meal in bulk or sacks to a feed manufacturer, who uses the meal as an ingredient in manufacturing his own feeds.

Dr. Alsberg's answer: See 4.

"I would infer from this that if it were in bulk, no information would be necessary to go with the car, and that if it were in sacks it would be necessary to brand it with the net weight."

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7. Query: Sometimes shipments of cottonseed meal are made direct from a mill to a customer, and the tax or guarantee tags required by State law to be placed on packages before exposed for sale, are mailed or expressed to the customer, to be placed on the package by him before selling. Would an arrangement of this kind be a violation of F. I. D. No. 154, provided evidence was produced showing that the tags were furnished by the original shipper to the customer, although not placed on the packages before interstate transit begins?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: Shipments of cottonseed meal or cake in package form in the channels of commerce, described in the Food and Drugs Act, must be marked in accordance with the provisions of the amendment of March 3, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, irrespective of any marking or branding which may be done subsequent to delivery to consignee.

"Therefore you can see that the practice of instructing a mill to ship meal with the assurance that tags will be forwarded to the consumer upon arrival of the car, is not admissible under Dr. Alsberg's rulings. I believe this has frequently happened in our business, and our people should all be notified."

8. Query: Would the same regulation be required on cottonseed cake and cracked cake as upon cottonseed meal?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: The same regulations are required on cottonseed cake and cracked cake as on cottonseed meal.

9. Query: Considerable cottonseed cake and meal are sold for export trade, and not intended for domestic purposes. It is shipped either on through export bills of lading, or on domestic bills of lading deliverable to the port for shipside delivery. Would such products, sold and shipped for export purposes, be such interstate commerce as is required to be governed by net weight regulations in F. I. D. No. 154?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: Shipments of cottonseed cake and meal on domestic bills of lading would be subject to the requirements of the Food and Drug Act, while those shipped on regular export bills of lading would be subject to the laws of the country to which exportation was made, as provided by Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act.

10. Query: Would there be a different regulation on export shipments referred to in query 9 when on through bills of lading, as against shipside delivery?

Dr. Alsberg's answer: See 9.

11. Query: In query 11 we wished to ascertain whether the department would admit of a package being branded 100 lbs. gross and 90 lbs. net, which is the custom of the trade; and also whether, when cottonseed meal is sold at so much per ton and delivery is made on the usual 2,000 lbs. gross ton, whether the civil contract would govern as to the labeling of the package, or whether the brand upon the bag should govern. The query read as follows:

(Continued on next page.)

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORTHERN EUROPE
Possibilities of Increasing Our Trade in Those Countries

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirteenth installment of a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson to the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce on the trade conditions affecting cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe. Mr. Thompson, who is a recognized trade authority, both technically and commercially, has just returned from a year's study of European trade conditions. His report will be of almost as much interest to meat producers and the meat trade as to the cottonseed products industry.]

Oil Mill Methods in the Netherlands.

Most of the Dutch oil mills were built for linseed, and the original plan for linseed is followed for such other crushing as is done. The leading motive is to produce a cake as nearly as possible in accord with the feeders' views; that is to say, as nearly as possible like those of the last century. As the industry advances in methods, and incidentally in the size and shape of the cakes, it must develop ways and means to reconvert these new shapes to the old standards.

The early methods produced soft and small tapering cakes, about 9 inches wide at one end and 6 at the other and 16 inches long. They were made by pouring the hot meats into woolen bags, and pressing between horse-hair mats, just as cottonseed cake was made in the United States at one time. Originally there were wooden wedge presses, and later small hydraulic presses. Many oil mills in the Netherlands are still pressing in this way, though producing less oil and working at a greater cost than if improved plate presses and cage presses were used. These are operated chiefly for the cakes, which are sold to an eager market at a high price. The oil is looked upon as a by-product.

Of the total 1912 import of 35,650 tons of cottonseed cake, 33,796 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1912 im-

port of 261,099 tons of linseed cake, 151,098 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1913 import of 29,579 tons of cottonseed cake, 20,207 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1913 import of 275,185 tons of linseed cake, 183,672 tons are credited to the United States.

The official figures for cake export include copra cake in the "miscellaneous" total of 23,407 tons. But in the foregoing table the copra-cake export is estimated at 5,000 tons, and the official figures for "miscellaneous" are reduced by that amount.

More modern oil mills in which the valuable oil (worth three or four times as much per pound as the cake) is taken out to the greatest extent, and working for the least labor and other costs per ton, find it inconvenient to subordinate their machines and processes to the mere shape of a cake, and so the practice has grown up of grinding the hard-pressed cakes and re-pressing the resulting meal in a special cake press, making any desired shape. At first this took the direction of utilizing for cake presses the old five or six box-and-mat oil presses, pouring the meal into bags and going through the old motions, pressing just enough to form a good cake of exactly the old shapes, though not of course undertaking to recover any oil in the second process.

Lately more economical cake presses are coming into use, by which the meal is molded in a machine not unlike a hydraulic brick mold. Some of these new presses make cakes even smaller, to resemble still earlier forms, say 5½ by 12½ inches, and made to weigh just 1 kilo (2.2 pounds). Some are made

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tapering of the same area, and some even smaller but thicker—always designed to weigh an even kilo. Sometimes these cakes are made in a press similar to the modern cage oil press. Here the flat steel plates that are inserted into the working barrel, say 12½ by 22 inches, have transverse ribs on them, to almost cut through the large cakes crosswise, so they may be broken up by hand as they leave the press, making four small ones 5½ by 12½ inches, or any other desired size.

These cakes are very acceptable to the feeders as to size and softness, but give rise to some complaint because they contain only 6 or 7 per cent. of oil, instead of 10 to 14, as formerly. But as appearance and convenience is the main thing with the ultimate feeder, the change to lower oil content, not being strictly visible, is apparently being successfully accomplished.

Practically all the oil cake, domestic or foreign, is eventually ground and re-pressed before it reaches the ultimate consumer. All of the hundred to two hundred thousand tons of hard, dry linseed cake sent from the United States and such American cottonseed cake as is not re-exported to other countries is ground and re-pressed into the popular soft cakes, generally in the pure state, but occasionally mixed in various ways with native oil cakes, or with bran, corn meal, oat meal and similar substances. Thus, so far as the native feeder knows, he is feeding domestic cakes, and knows nothing whatever about any foreign products.

One of the points made by the retailers and small proprietors in favor of the small, soft, uniform-weight cakes is that with these the farm laborer can so much more easily apportion the amount fed. Many dairy cattle are given just 1 kilo of cake in the morning with hay, and only hay at night; others, yielding more milk, are also given one cake in the evening; while still others are fed a third cake, making the maximum ration of 6.6 pounds per day. All of this is simply and accurately done with kilo cakes. Then, too, in case of feeding a number of cattle in adjoining stalls, it is easy to make sure that each cow gets exactly her share. In fact, some feeders carry the kilo cakes around in a sack, handing one out to each individual cow and actually holding it until she has it all.

Under these conditions it is altogether useless to work the ultimate trade for American cakes of any kind. If meal feeding were at all in vogue, as in Germany, for example, the problem would be simpler, one meal being so much like another; but here meal is not fed in any important quantities, except sometimes in the vicinity of distilleries, where linseed meal is often stirred into distillery slops as a standard feed. These dairymen often have tank wagons, in which they haul the slops from neighboring distilleries, discharging it into receiving tanks in the ground, whence it is pumped out at feed time.

Succulent Feeds.

Near the sugar-beet factories, much beet pulp is fed in the wet state. There is a sugar-beet crop of about 2,000,000 tons, of which about two-thirds by weight is pulp. An ordinary ration for a good milk cow is 75 pounds of wet beet pulp, 4.4 pounds linseed cake (2 kilo cakes), with 15 pounds mixed hay and straw. The ration for the average cow, however, is not more than two-thirds of the above, and so the total output of beet

pulp would furnish about 70,000,000 rations, or, say, for 200,000 cattle for a year.

There is a well-defined desire on the part of dairymen of all countries for succulent ingredients in the ration. Sugar-beet pulp, distillery slops, and wet brewers' grains are notable examples of such artificial feeds, while grass, silage, millet and root crops are examples of the natural feeds. All of these have been successful, as have slops made by soaking oil cakes, bran and the like in water. While feeding experiments have generally shown no special advantage in milk or butter yields due to succulency of feed, yet this quality is greatly relished by milk cows.

The most conspicuous example of practical results is furnished by Denmark, where the national cattle feed may be said to be based on forage beets or mangels, supplemented by cottonseed cake and hay. These roots contain 85 to 90 per cent. water. The Danish crop is usually over 10,000,000 tons, thus furnishing about 4 tons per head of cattle.

Experiment Stations.

The Dutch experiment stations have made great progress in fertilizer work and field experiments, and have been instrumental in increasing crop yields and in generally improving agricultural conditions; but they have not made much apparent progress in diversified cattle feeding, or had much success in promoting the purchase of the cheapest forms of nutrition, although they have evidently been impressed by the fine dairy results in Denmark, their greatest competitor. The station at Hoorn undertook an elaborate series of feeding experiments, covering 60 days in each of three successive years—1905, 1906, 1907.

The object of the trial was stated to be to determine the effect of feeding roots (forage beets or mangels). The trial seems to have been complicated by changing the kinds of oil cakes at the same time, so that the practical effect may be said to have been the trial of the Danish against the Dutch ration as a whole, rather than a simple trial of the roots. In examining the data it is to be remarked that in the so-called Danish ration they supplied meal instead of cake—the actual practice in Denmark. This should make no especial difference in the theoretical feeding value, but might have some physiological effect, due to a change in the habits of animals that all their lives had been accustomed to cake rather than meal. It is conceivable, too, that animals not accustomed to meal might blow it away and waste more than they would of cake.

The trials would have been more conclusive as to root feeding if the contrasting rations had differed only as to roots; but, on the whole, they serve to demonstrate a considerable advantage in the complete Danish ration over the Dutch, as the feed cost in the former case is less per pound of milk by nearly 12 per cent.; per pound of butter fat by 5 per cent.; and per pound of cheese by 9.7 per cent. However, the station authorities considered that the results were not conclusive, and that, as the feeding of roots would involve more labor and trouble anyway, they did not feel justified in recommending a change in prevailing systems.

Thus the matter stands to the present day, leaving the standard and approved ration linseed cake and hay.

The decision of the experiment station might have been influenced by the belief that

other crops could be exploited with greater profit than forage beets on the arable areas, leaving grass and hay to grow for cattle feed on low-lying and uncultivable tracts. Of the total area, 13,300 square miles, about 3,300 is occupied by canals, roads, parks and buildings, and of the remaining 10,000 square miles devoted to agriculture only 4,200 are considered strictly arable, most of the remainder now being pastures and hay fields. Sugar beets are an easy and profitable crop, and the areas devoted to this crop and the yields therefrom are increasing from year to year. In 1908 sugar beets were planted on 100,000 acres and in 1912 on 165,000 acres. The intention is no doubt ultimately to grow sugar beets on all land that will grow beets of any kind, and this may prove to be the most profitable use to make of such land.

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED MEAL AND WEIGHT LAW. (Concluded from page 26.)

In export trade, and a large amount of domestic trade, both by custom of trade and under operation of law, cottonseed meal and hulls are sold on gross tonnage and in gross weight packages. The unit package is 100 lbs. gross, 20 packages to the ton. The package is, in 98 per cent. of the cases, a burlap bag weighing from one-half to one pound, usually 12 ounces—such packages being worth two or three times the value of the same weight of meal, and are quite commonly sold by the consumer at about 3c. per bag, or about two times the value of the same weight of meal. If one should sell to another a ton of meal and deliver to the purchaser 20 bags of meal weighing 100 lbs. gross, 99 lbs. net, or 2,000 lbs. gross ton, or 1,980 lbs. net ton, and tag each bag with a tag showing 99 lbs. net, 100 lbs. gross, would the United States government hold that the contract and invoice, showing sale of one ton of cottonseed meal, would be paramount and the tagging showing as above described be misbranding under your regulations? On the other hand, we clearly believe that if the contract and invoice clearly show that all contracts and deliveries of cottonseed meal shall be understood and agreed to be a ton of meal gross, that in such case there can be no misbranding, when the tags show gross, tare and net, and delivery is made and properly tagged 1,980 lbs. net, 2,000 lbs. gross.

Dr. Alsberg's answer: If a package of cottonseed meal or other food-product is properly labeled under the amendment of March 3, 1913, that is, bears a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents (net), the label will be considered by this department in the enforcement of the net weight amendment rather than the terms of the civil contract.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

The boll weevil taught some sections of the South a valuable lesson in the diversification of crops by making cotton growing impossible. The lack of an outlet for this year's cotton crop is likely to teach another lesson of the same kind.

Some Southern banks think it is contrary to the interests of the South and the country to pile up another big crop of cotton, so they are advocating the growing of forage crops and the raising of livestock. They are calling on merchants to co-operate with them and offering to help finance farmers who will diversify their crops and invest judiciously in livestock. Perhaps this movement of the banks will not result in any great or sudden change in the South's agriculture, but it shows that they are broad enough to see and work for the welfare of their communities.—National Stockman and Farmer.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 25.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$9.75; Middle West, \$9.90@9.90; city steam, 9½@9¾c. nom.; refined Continent, \$10.60; South American, \$11.35; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound, 8½@8¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 25.—Copra fabrique, 94½ fr.; peanut fabrique, 74½ fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 25.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 74s.; New York, 71s. 6d.; picnic, 60s. 3d.; hams, long, 76s. 9d.; American cut, 75s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 81s.; long clear, 79s. 6d.; short backs, 73s.; bellies, clear, 79s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 51s. American refined contract, 52s. 3d.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 30s. 6d.; choice, 33s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 72s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 29s. 6d.@30s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and steady for ribs and lard, but September pork was heavy.

Stearine.

The market was dull with trade showing but little interest. Oleo is quoted at 10c.

Tallow.

The demand has been quiet and without feature. City is quoted at 6½c. and specials at 6¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again dull, with values showing small change.

Market closed 3 points decline to 2 advance. Sales, 3,400 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.65@5.85. Crude, Southeast, \$4.67@4.73. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$5.65@5.85; October, \$5.65@5.66; November, \$5.75@5.78; December, \$5.86@5.87; January, \$5.96@5.97; February, \$6.03@6.07; March, \$6.16@6.17; April, \$6.20@6.28; good off oil, \$5.60@5.80; off oil, \$5.55@5.80; red off oil, \$5.50@5.70; winter oil, \$6.15 bid; summer white oil, \$6.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 25.—Hog market steady and 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$8.10@8.65; mixed, \$8@9.05; heavy, \$7.90@8.75; rough, heavy, \$7.80@7.95; Yorkers, \$8.85@8.95; pigs, \$4.75@8.60; cattle slow and steady; beefs, \$6.85@11.05; cows and heifers, \$3.60@9.15; Texas steers, \$6.25@7.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@8.35; Western, \$6.50@9.15. Sheep market quiet and steady; native, \$4.80@5.60; Western, \$5.10@5.70; yearling, \$5.75@6.40; lambs, \$6.25@7.60; Western, \$6.50@7.75.

Sioux City, September 25.—Hogs steady, at \$8.05@8.30.

Buffalo, September 25.—Hogs steady; on sale, 6,400, at \$9.15@9.30.

Kansas City, September 25.—Hogs lower, at \$8.05@8.50.

South Omaha, September 25.—Hogs lower, at \$8@8.65.

St. Joseph, September 25.—Hogs slow, at \$8.20@8.50.

Louisville, September 25.—Hogs lower, at \$8.50@8.65.

Indianapolis, September 25.—Hogs steady, at \$9@9.05.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 19, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	83,967
Kansas City	29,027
Omaha	15,495
St. Joseph	6,100
Cudahy	417
Sioux City	2,423
South St. Paul	5,093
New York and Jersey City	12,867
Fort Worth	9,669
Philadelphia	3,769
Pittsburgh	1,617
Denver	1,328
Oklahoma City	4,604
Cincinnati	2,975

HOGS.

Chicago	61,716
Kansas City	21,316
Omaha	14,152
St. Joseph	14,515
Cudahy	2,598
Sioux City	9,677
Ottumwa	4,700
Cedar Rapids	3,723
South St. Paul	8,027
New York and Jersey City	28,261
Fort Worth	12,803
Philadelphia	6,905
Pittsburgh	2,874
Denver	12,765
Oklahoma City	8,338
Cincinnati	8,338

SHEEP.

Chicago	94,176
Kansas City	39,934
Omaha	54,681
St. Joseph	33,232
Cudahy	888
Sioux City	6,795
South St. Paul	3,939
New York and Jersey City	44,985
Fort Worth	4,098
Philadelphia	12,044
Pittsburgh	4,337
Denver	1,844
Oklahoma City	148

NO CHEAP MEATS.

No matter what happens on either side of the Atlantic there is no prospect of low-priced livestock or cheap meats in the near future. The three exporting territories—Australasia, South America and North America—have no extraordinary supplies, and may be called on to meet a larger demand than usual in some lines. Our corn crop now promises to be only a fair one, having suffered by dry weather, and the prospective prices are not favorable to even the normal use of it in feeding.

There is no reason to expect a larger beef supply next winter and spring than last. Sheep and lambs are evidently fewer than last year, especially the kind available for fattening for future markets.

In the hog crop is the only hope of an enlarged meat supply. Disease has not destroyed so many hogs as it did last year. The campaign of education and the use of preventive measures have saved many pigs for the block. We look for a substantial increase in the number of hogs marketed during the next winter packing season, though dear corn may keep their weight light and their yield of meat and lard out of proportion to their numbers.

On the whole there is no reason to expect any great enlargement of our meat supply from any source, either foreign or domestic. —National Stockman and Farmer.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	5,000	6,000
Kansas City	600	300	4,400
Omaha	100	200	
St. Louis	700	5,000	300
St. Joseph	400	2,000	500
Sioux City	200	2,000	
St. Paul	1,800	800	300
Oklahoma City		300	
Fort Worth	600	500	
Milwaukee	100	1,502	
Denver			500
Toledo		300	
Louisville	250	1,700	257
Detroit		75	
Cudahy		200	
Wichita		390	
Indianapolis	300	4,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	200	1,300	800
Buffalo	1,000	4,000	4,000
Cleveland	100	2,600	2,400
New York	2,572	2,294	2,934

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

Chicago	21,000	26,000	56,000
Kansas City	32,000	6,000	32,000
Omaha	8,400	1,000	37,000
St. Louis	10,900	9,200	4,200
St. Joseph	1,900	2,000	4,700
Sioux City	8,000	700	8,000
St. Paul	6,700	3,000	6,600
Oklahoma City	110	1,500	
Fort Worth	350	1,500	300
Milwaukee	125	430	
Louisville	5,200	3,000	392
Wichita		224	
Indianapolis	800	3,000	
Pittsburgh	3,000	8,000	10,000
Cincinnati	3,300	3,474	1,300
Buffalo	5,400	17,000	19,400
Cleveland	1,000	3,000	10,000
New York	2,910	11,325	11,148

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

Chicago	6,000	13,000	30,000
Kansas City	21,000	11,000	11,000
Omaha	12,000	5,000	40,000
St. Louis	3,000	16,300	3,300
St. Joseph	2,800	6,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	400
St. Paul	3,400	3,300	5,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	2,200	
Fort Worth	2,400	2,500	200
Milwaukee	400		700
Denver	800	1,600	
Toledo		500	
Louisville	150	168	81
Cudahy		1,200	
Wichita		1,809	
Indianapolis	1,490	5,000	
Pittsburgh		4,500	1,000
Cincinnati	300	2,640	300
Buffalo	400	2,600	8,000
Boston	2,584	14,038	12,002
Cleveland	60	1,000	4,000
New York	1,628	1,681	6,181

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

Chicago	14,000	21,000	40,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,000	15,000
Omaha	5,900	5,000	25,500
St. Louis	6,200	11,200	4,200
St. Joseph	1,800	5,500	7,500
Sioux City	1,300	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,100	2,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,700	
Fort Worth	3,700	5,000	800
Milwaukee		4,805	
Denver	600	700	
Louisville	25	1,435	722
Detroit		2,500	
Cudahy		300	
Wichita		2,144	
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	
Cincinnati		2,296	
Buffalo	900	1,800	5,400
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	2,808	9,400	6,875

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

Chicago	3,500	16,000	30,000
Kansas City	4,500	6,000	12,000
Omaha	3,600	5,200	19,500
St. Louis	6,000	9,000	1,300
St. Joseph	1,500	5,500	10,000
Sioux City	800	2,500	1,500
St. Paul		2,000	
Milwaukee		873	
Louisville		2,000	88
Detroit		6,122	
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		2,584	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cincinnati	1,100	2,896	1,000
Buffalo	1,600	3,200	5,600
Cleveland		1,800	
New York	14	936	5,650

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

Chicago	1,500	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	700	3,000	4,000
Omaha	800	2,600	5,500
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	850
St. Joseph	200	3,300	2,700
Sioux City	200	1,100	300
Fort Worth	1,800	1,500	300
St. Paul	2,000	3,100	1,000
Oklahoma City	600	2,500	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Sept. 22.

Chicago had 21,189 cattle on Monday, about 8,000 of which were Westerns, leaving a very moderate supply of natives. But, nevertheless, the Westerns come in competition with and really take the place of the short-fed and medium to pretty good native steers at this time of the year; also receipts were liberal at all the other markets, in consequence of which while choice to prime cattle, the kinds selling from 10c. up to 11c. were fully steady because of their scarcity, all other kinds were very slow sale and in many cases 10@15c. lower. Tuesday's run of 6,478 cattle included about 3,000 Westerns, and the slim percentage of native steers on sale went at prices that compared favorably with Monday's general level of values, although no great amount of activity in the trade was noted. Wednesday's run of 15,000 included about 2,500 Westerns and the receipts for the first three days of the week totaled 42,700 cattle, as compared with 48,000 for the same period a week ago. The trade ruled fully steady on cattle selling from \$9.75 down, while from \$9.75 up it was an active and 10@15c. higher market, a new top of \$11.05 being established for two loads of prime 1,410-lb. steers and also two loads of prime, long yearlings, averaging 1,141 lbs., and because of the scarcity of long-fed cattle we still are firm in the belief that they will gradually work somewhat higher, while the rank and file of the offerings will continue to be influenced in a more or less degree by the receipts of Western cattle.

As predicted in our letter a week ago, the butcher stuff market, like the steer trade, has been adversely affected by the lessened demand for beef due to certain Jewish holidays that are being celebrated, and there will be other similar occasions within the next few weeks.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday were estimated around 20,000—fully as light as expected, but with light outside orders in the market the trade ruled slow and largely 10c. lower. A few of the choice light and butcher hogs sold around \$8.90@9.10, with top \$9.25; choice mixed and heavyweight butchers in a range of \$8.65@8.85, while the medium-weight mixed packing kind carrying a fair top sold in a range of \$8.40@8.60, with the plain heavyweight packing kinds in a range of \$8.10@8.20; coarse undesirable heavy in small lots around \$7.75@8. With the prospect of continued light Eastern orders, it looks as though we were going into a period of lower prices, as the big packers are quite "bearish" in their views, and the season of the year is approaching when we naturally look to see some increase in receipts.

Receipts of over 50,000 sheep and lambs to open the week (Monday) gave the market a bad jolt, following the decline that took place the latter days of last week. With fairly moderate supplies Tuesday a little reaction took place, the day's sales showing an advance of 10@15c. per cwt. Wednesday's supplies were reported early at 45,000 head, but later it seemed to be more than arrivals would amount to, late estimates on the run being around 40,000, the majority of sales showing a decline of 10@15c. per cwt. Orders for feeding sheep and lambs and stock ewes continue to accumulate, while receipts still contain a moderate proportion of these varieties. Feeders, as a rule, feel encouraged to pay strong prices owing to the fact that numbers going back to the country up to this time are much below normal, as compared with any recent year. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$7.60@7.75; fat yearlings, \$6.25@6.75; good to choice wethers, \$5.75@5.90; fat ewes, \$5@5.35; feeding lambs, \$7.25@7.50; feeding yearlings, \$6@6.35; feeding wethers, \$5.15@5.40; feeding ewes, \$4.30@4.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.25@6.75; aged breeding ewes, \$5.75@6.

Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$7.60@7.85; poor to medium, \$7.25@7.50; culls, \$6@6.50; fat ewes, \$4.75@5; poor to medium, \$4.40@4.60; culls, \$3.75@4.25; breeding ewes, \$5.75@6.45.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 23.

Receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 34,300, which included 13,700 on the quarantine side of the market. All classes of native beef steers for the week were generally steady, some spots, however, being lower. The top for the week was made on one load of strictly choice steers averaging 1,226 lbs., which brought \$10.85. The record price for the year on a straight carload of steers. The bulk of good to choice offerings sold from \$9.75@10.50; medium grades sold from \$9@9.75, with the plainer kinds at \$7.50@9. There were practically no straight carloads of heifers offered this week, most of the arrivals being steers and heifers. This kind is 15@25c. higher for the week with the top at \$10, and the bulk at \$8.50@10. A single yearling steer this week brought \$11.25. Cows are 15@25c. higher for the week. Best offerings topped at \$8, with the bulk at \$6@7.25. Canner cows are 15c. higher, the range being \$4.50@5.50. Veal calves sold generally steady, most of the offerings bringing around \$11. On the quarantine side of the market a large proportion of the receipts were made up of canner stock, although there were a good many loads of Oklahoma grassers and two trains from Texas. For the good kinds, generally steady prices were paid, with the top on the best kinds at \$7.50@7.55. Medium and common grades, however, are about 15@25c. lower for the week.

Hog receipts were 55,988 this week. A rather uneven market prevailed this week. The market opened with an advance of about 10c. over last week's close and the top of \$9.37½ on that day. Prices declined and at the middle of the week best hogs were bringing \$9.20. An advance was then made with best hogs at \$9.35. Yesterday a rather sharp decline took place, the market being 15@20c. lower and best offerings selling at \$9.15. Today another decline resulted in prices being a good 10 @15c. lower than yesterday, with the top at \$9, and the bulk at \$8.65@8.95.

The receipts of sheep for the week amounted to 17,400 head. A sharp decline in prices was recorded both in sheep and lambs. Mutton sheep are 50c. lower than the previous week, with the closing top at \$5. Lambs declined steadily throughout the entire week, and today are fully \$1.25 lower than last week's close. Today's top is \$7.60 for best kinds.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 22.

Receipts of cattle today were 20,000 head, following 32,000 head Monday. The market is softening slightly under the liberal supply, together with a weaker feeling at Eastern points, but there is a fairly good demand for all kinds. A class of cattle that gets least action, and of which there is a large number in the yards, is plain thin steers, two and three years old. These cattle come from the Panhandle of Texas mostly, and from Oklahoma, and would prove very useful to anyone having an abundance of feed. They are selling at \$6.50@7.50, and weigh 800 to 950 lbs. Choice killing steers are very scarce, and none of first quality were received today, although some were expected. Second grade finished steers sold at \$9.75@10.40, and short-fed steers \$8.15@9. Kansas wintered steers are worth \$7.75@9.25, steers brought up this spring \$6.75@8.15. A drove of Texas cattle summer grazed in Nebraska sold here yesterday at \$7.50, 1,156 lbs., to killers. Some of the same steers sold in Chicago same day

at \$7.25, 1,158 lbs. average. Quarantine receipts are light this week, 33 loads here today. Top steers brought \$7.15, but the run included several droves of middle class steers around \$6.65, weighing 800 to 900 lbs., and some lighter steers at \$5.65@6. Most of the good cows sell at \$5.50@6.50. Choice stockers sell at \$7.25@8, stock calves \$6.75@8.15, veal calves up to \$10.50. The yards are full of cattle, and buyers in the country have a wide choice in selecting cattle to take out for feeding or grazing. Such cattle are weak to 15c. lower today.

Hog receipts are 12,000 today, market 10c. lower, top \$8.90, bulk of sales \$8.40@8.90. Order buyers paid \$8.75@8.90 for the best hogs here, and packers stopped at \$8.85. The weak feature of the market is lower provisions, and slow moving lamb.

Sheep and lambs are slightly higher today, various sales of lambs at \$7.60@7.65, against a \$7.55 top yesterday. The market is one dollar lower than a week ago, the result of a poor mutton outlet in the East beginning late last week, coupled with a very heavy run of sheep and lambs at leading markets Monday. Feeding stock is off only 15 to 25 cents; lambs around \$6.85, breeding ewes \$3@5.75. Receipts Monday 33,000; today 11,000.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1914.

Cattle receipts of late have been assuming something like old-time proportions, last week's run being nearly 34,000 head. Fully 90 per cent. of these have been Western grassers, and scarcely any corn-feds are coming. A few very choice loads of natives have been selling right along around \$9.75@10.25, but the short-fed and warmed-up natives have been selling very unevenly from \$8.25@9.25, as they come in direct competition with the Western cattle. The Western grass steers have been selling fairly well most of the time in spite of the liberal receipts in fact good to choice grades bringing \$8@8.75 are about as high as at any time. The fair to good grades at \$7.40@7.90 are about 25@35c. lower than a week or ten days ago, fair kinds at \$6.75@7.25 are 30@50c. lower, and the common to fair kinds and Texans at \$6@6.65 show about the same decline. Part of last week's decline was due to the slack demand for stockers and feeders, although some 17,500 head were sent to the country. The market for cows and heifers has also gone off quite a little, the good to choice grades suffering rather more than the common and canning kinds. Prices range from \$4@7, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going around \$5.50@6.25. Veal calves continue firm at \$8@10.25, and bulls, stags, etc., continue about steady at \$4.75@7.

The run of hogs is away short of a year ago, and largely for this reason the market has developed a little more life and strength, although for the most part packers are still bearish and the best demand comes from shippers. All classes of buyers continue to favor the desirable light and butcher weight loads, and these command considerable premiums, making the range of prices wide, although the bulk of the fair to good hogs show a comparatively narrow spread. Today there were about 4,300 hogs here, and the market was a shade lower than yesterday. Tops brought \$8.85, as against \$8.60 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.30@8.50, as against \$8.20@8.25 a week ago.

Under the influence of very light receipts last week prices for sheep and lambs scored a 40@50c. advance, but the advance was all lost this week when receipts reached the usual liberal September proportions. So far this month receipts have been 140,000 smaller than a year ago, and this decrease will probably be still greater before the end of the month. Demand from packers is very fair, and there is the liveliest kind of competition from feeder buyers, the recent decline being due to the fact that prices were already at a very high level. Fat lambs are now selling at \$7.15@7.65; yearlings \$5.50@6; wethers \$5@5.50, and ewes \$4.75@5.25.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

PACKER HIDES.—The market is slow and dull, induced by the tight money situation and the reduced demand from tanners. The opening up of the foreign markets in some lines of hides relieved the tension to a certain extent and caused tanners to go slow in their purchases of domestic hides. Heavy native steers last sold at 21½¢, for current kill. This is asked on further business. Some steers sold in the East at 21¼¢, and bids are reported at 21¢, and refused on further business. Spready native steers remain quiet. Available supplies are limited and last sales were at 22@22½¢, as to seller. The outside figure is asked on further trading. Texas steers sold at 19½¢, to the extent of about 5,000 September light weights. No heavies or extreme lights were involved in trading. Heavy weights last sold at 20½¢, which is asked on further orders. Some killers are talking a 21¢ market for the very near future. Extreme light Texas steers are quoted nominally at 19¢ for business. Butt branded steers did not sell in the trading this week. Last sales were at 20¢. Buyers are not anxious to pay over Colorado rate for butts. Colorado steers did not move. This selection is considered firm at the last sale rate of 19½¢. Stocks are well reduced. Goods are available at 19½¢. Branded cows were quiet. Last sales were at 19¢, which is considered full value at present. Heavy native cows were lifeless. Last sales of heavies were at 19½¢ for current kill. Light native cows sold at 19¼¢, f. o. b. Missouri river or 20¢. Chicago basis, involving two cars of August and September kill. Two cars of similar slaughter later sold at 20¢. Chicago basis. Native bulls, January to June slaughter, moved at 15½¢. Another trade was reported at the high rate of 17½¢, involving about 3,000 June to January bulls in weights under 82 lbs. Native bulls here in straight weights are quoted at 17@17½¢, asked. Branded bulls were quiet. Sales as high as 16¢, for current kill have been reported. Others were at 15½¢. Heavy bulls are offered at 15¢, and it is believed bids at less money would purchase.

COUNTRY HIDES.—An irregular market prevailed in country hides. Heavy steers are very quiet. Last sales of short-haired goods were at 17¢. There are some steers offered from an Ohio point at 16¼¢, f. o. b. or about 16½¢. Chicago basis and no bids are returned on the offering. Heavy cows are in fairly ample supply. Last sales were at 16¼¢, in connection with buff weights. The nominal market is considered about 16½¢, for business in straight weights. Buffs sold at 17½¢, by two dealers, about 4,000 short-haired hides moving. One car of similar quality went at 16½¢. Extremes sold at 18½¢, for three thousand short-haired hides and two thousand moved later at 18¼¢. Best Ohio extremes are offered at 18¢, f. o. b., and some trading is reported East at this rate. Later the market was weaker, with no demand apparent. Branded hides are particularly dull. Dealers ask 14½¢, the bundle delivery of country cows, with the nominal market considered about 13½@13¼¢, for business. Country packer branded hides are quiet and quoted up to 17¢, nominal as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls sold at 16¢ for one car, said to be rather heavy in average weight. This is the first movement in bulls for some time. The call of late has been for light bulls under 90 lbs., while stocks consist mainly of the heavier hides. Country packer bulls range at 14½@15¢, asked as to quality.

CALFSKINS sold at 22½¢, for one car of city and outside city skins. Former busi-

ness in such quality was at 23¢. The above sale contained about 75 per cent. local cities. Outside city skins last sold at 22½¢, and more are available at this figure with the nominal market considered about 22¢, for business. Country skins are quiet at 20¢, nominal. Packer skins are slightly easier in tone. Killers demanded 30¢, for their September production, following sale of August kill at 25¢, a few weeks ago. However, failing to elicit any interest from tanners, prices were reduced to 28¢, and finally offerings at 27¢, are reported, with bids solicited. Deacons are quoted at 95¢, to \$1.05 asked; light calf at \$1.15@1.25 asked; last sales were at the outside rates. Later—Small car outside city calfskins sold at 22¢.

HORSE HIDES were quiet. Regular country run of hides is quoted at \$5.25@5.35 for business; recent sales within this range; city hides are quoted at \$5.40@5.60 for business as to lots. No. 2 hides are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction, with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75¢, as to lots.

HOGSKINS continue moderately active as far as the limited supplies will permit at 60@75¢, for the regular country collection, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Local buyers are taking most of the lots offered.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trading is not as active in sheepskins as in the former periods. Packer sheepskins last sold at \$1.10, and this is talked for further business. Lambskins were held as high as \$1.10, and later reduced to \$1.05 without attracting attention. Country shearings are quoted at 40@60¢, average as to quality. Country packer skins are held up to 85¢, for business; country spring lambs are quoted at 50@75¢, average as to quality and country packer lambs up to 95¢, asked. Dry Western pelts are quoted at 16½@17½¢, asked as to quality, outside for the best Montana descriptions.

DRY HIDES.—Business is at a standstill in the common descriptions of domestic dry hides. Available stocks are limited and holders are not pushing their sale. Last sales of heavy Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim were at 29½¢. Sellers seem willing to select hides on a 29½¢ basis for short trimmed butchers, but buyers consider even this too high. Light Westerns are quoted at 31¢, last paid.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The situation on common varieties of dry hides continues dull. Large and small buyers remain out of the market, the latter waiting for the former to lead. One thousand Orinocos and 2,000 Guatemalas are on the market at 22¢, but tanners' views are not over 20¢, a decline of 8¢, from the last sale price. Sales are reported of 10,500 Mexicans, part of which sold at 13¢, and the balance shipped at 10¢. Also 1,200 dry Mexicans at private terms, buyers talking 20¢. Importers claim that they can buy Mexican cow hides at 12¢. A small lot of Tampico cities sold at 13¢; Santiagos 45-lb. average at 13¢. Brokers are offering Havanas at ¼@½¢ more than this figure. Forty-one thousand three hundred Buenos Aires were imported for tanners' account.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—City packer hide market is strong on native stock, with packers asking high rates, but tanners not bidding. An old sale has just been reported of two cars of kosher native steers at 21¢. A later sale of two cars is reported to have brought 21¼¢, an advance of ¼¢. Three thousand Brooklyn kosher cows sold at 19¢. September butts quoted at 19¼@19½¢. Colorados 19@19½¢. September bulls 17¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is weak, with dealers forced to sell on account of tight money. Eighteen hundred Pennsylvania buffs, 45 lbs. and up, short haired, average 52 lbs., sold at 16½¢, and extremes 25@50 lbs., at 18¼¢, selected. Regular Canadian country hides, 25 lbs. and up, are selling at 16¢, flat. Small lots of

New York and Pennsylvania hides are being sold by collectors at 15½¢, flat.

Boston.

Heavy New England hides accumulate, while the small supply of lights that are coming in sell more readily. Dealers report that they are paying very high prices at country points and see no relief. This is caused by dealers having sold ahead at extremely high prices and being obliged to make deliveries on time. It is the consensus of opinion that hides will not go much lower before some tanners will step in and take advantage of the decline. Domestic calfskins are scarce and holders have been asking such high prices that selling has been much restricted. The market shows an easier tone and continues dull.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	4,291	3,400	7,969
Armour & Co.	6,240	11,200	10,396
Swift & Co.	4,561	6,800	10,956
Morris & Co.	4,484	5,000	5,807
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,880	4,000	5,904
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,048		

Total (complete) 34,006 61,331 106,153

Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,200 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 4,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 2,800 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,600 hogs; Roberts & Oakie, 3,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,600 hogs; others, 6,200 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,342	6,716	8,230
Fowler Packing Co.	682		3,278
S. & S. Co.	4,561	2,812	5,440
Swift & Co.	6,939	4,534	10,387
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,413	4,415	6,038
Morris & Co.	5,593	2,562	6,436
Blount	1,724	1,018	218
M. Rice	197	1,984	
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	93	2,447	
Butchers	100	329	88

R. Balling, 114 cattle; Calahan, 45 cattle; Campbell Bros. & Co., 95 hogs; Doid Packing Co., 30 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 740 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 811 cattle; Kingan & Co., 775 hogs; S. Kraus, 741 cattle; L. Levy, 123 cattle; I. Meyer, 1,296 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 722 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 89 cattle; E. Storm, 24 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 16 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 37 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,682	2,197	6,303
Swift & Co.	4,397	3,277	13,650
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,921	3,663	16,117
Armour & Co.	3,396	4,084	22,573
Swartz & Co.		1,141	
J. W. Murphy		794	
Others	18,652		51,184

Lincoln Packing Co., 93 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 39 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 88 cattle and 360 sheep; Independent Packing Co., 585 sheep; Kohrs Packing Co., 151 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,810	3,788	2,004
Swift & Co.	4,975	4,517	2,865
Armour & Co.	4,709	6,060	3,945
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	402		
Independent Packing Co.	1,211		
East Side Packing Co.	250	1,890	
J. H. Belz Provision Co.		983	
Hell Packing Co.	22	840	
Krey Packing Co.	26		
Carondelet Packing Co.	33	358	20
Sartorius Provision Co.	6	502	
Others	2,308	24,492	1,887

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,700	3,252	6,307
G. H. Hammond Co.	675	2,539	3,582
Morris & Co.	825	1,586	2,879
Others		281	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

	Beesves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,991	3,206	4,292	5,717
Jersey City	5,213	2,227	24,530	17,949
Central Union	3,916	584	12,783	145
Miscellaneous	1,747	408	3,280	4,450
Totals	12,867	6,485	44,985	28,261
Totals last week	11,418	7,260	41,501	23,203

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tyngsboro, Mass.—W. W. Lyman, of Arlington and R. L. Ryder of Lexington, have incorporated the Tyngsboro Ice Company with a capital stock of \$150,000.

Lyndhurst, N. J.—W. H. Wurdemann & Company, dealers in building materials, ice, coal, wood, food stuffs, etc., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. A. F. Heseler, W. H. Wurdemann and Lexington, Ky.—J. W. Lynch, president, John C. Wiggins, vice-president, Thomas F. Lynch, general manager, and Jacob Speyer, secretary and treasurer, have incorporated the Fayette Produce Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, acquired warehouse and will build refrigerating plant.

ICE NOTES.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A cold storage warehouse will be built on W. Bay street by Morris & Company.

Tupelo, Miss.—A 20-ton ice machine will be installed by the Crystal Ice Cream and Bottling Works.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Independence Ice and Cold Storage Company have increased their capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Batavia, N. Y.—The East Bethany Cold Storage plant owned by the Leroy Cold Storage Company, was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$50,000.

Oxford, Kan.—Several citizens of Oxford have organized a company to build an ice and cold storage plant, which will be completed about the middle of October.

Merriam Park, Minn.—An artificial ice plant will be erected in Merriam Park by the Peoples Coal & Ice Company at a cost of \$100,000, with a daily capacity of 100 tons.

St. Louis, Mo.—A municipal ice plant was endorsed by a resolution at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union recently, and Mayor Kiel has been requested to have the project investigated by the Board of Public Service.

A FEW COLD STORAGE FACTS.

To those investigators, agitators, legislators and prosecutors who are trying to find a combination in restraint of trade among the users of cold storage for the preservation of food, we beg to present a few more simple facts, taking eggs as a typical illustration, says the New York Produce Review.

The average wholesale prices of the best packings of Western fresh eggs in the New York market during April and May for five years past have been as follows: 1900, 22.4c.; 1911, 17.88c.; 1912, 21.07c.; 1913, 20.53c.; 1914, 21.03c. Leaving out of all consideration the cost of holding in cold storage, can anyone conceive of storage eggs being willingly forced to an abnormally high level by withholding too much stock from the markets when the surplus would have to be carried up against spring markets heavily supplied with fresh production at such prices as are above recorded?

Is not the mere statement of the case sufficient to show that owners of storage surplus must close it out before the next flush, and to explain the finding of the statistical bureau of the Federal Department of Agriculture that in certain years investigated 99.9 per cent. of the eggs stored had been removed for consumption within ten months? And upon any reasonable basis of valuation is it not conclusive that if all the surplus stored in one season is cleared before the next the average price of it could not have been abnormally high?

This is not to say that prices are never too high during temporary periods, for the normal price can never be certainly estimated in advance; but it is certain that if the future conditions are misjudged and too much stock is held too long, the pendulum of price must swing just so much the other way before the season is over.—New York Produce Review.

WATCH FOR YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Look over page 48 for good business chances of all kinds.

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

With the outbreak of the European war and the attendant increase of prices in this country the agitation in Washington for regulatory cold storage law-making has been renewed, Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, coming again to the fore with arguments for his new bill, which is modified following the evidence brought in the fight made last winter by warehousing trade against the original McKellar bill. Representative Moss, of Indiana, introduced drastic administration bills for the conduct of elevator and storage businesses, with the aim of attempting to curb unwarranted price advances.

This note was taken up by Mr. McKellar, who attacked the big meat packing interests—naming Swift and Armour—for alleged manipulation of storage goods for favorable markets to the loss of just prices to the consumers. He claimed the packers stored not only meat but more than 300 other articles of food and controlled 60 to 65 per cent. of the cold storage products of the country.

These are among the alleged evils he claims will be overcome by governmental inspection and regulation, made possible by his bill, which provides beef cannot be held in refrigerated warehouses more than seven months, veal more than two months, pork more than four months, lambs and kids more than three months, poultry and game three months, fish two months, eggs from three to seven.

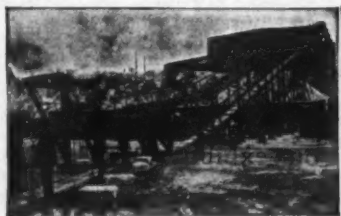
Meanwhile, the packers appear to have refuted Mr. McKellar's statement of a sudden and unnecessary raise in meat prices upon the first news of hostilities, and further to have indicated that the inevitable advance in price is to be deferred for weeks, if not months.

In welcome contrast to such political agitation, legitimate and praiseworthy even as it may be if its manipulations are confined properly to unbiased investigation by United States attorneys' offices, come recent utterances by H. B. Fitz-Randolph, food commissioner of New Jersey, who not so long ago

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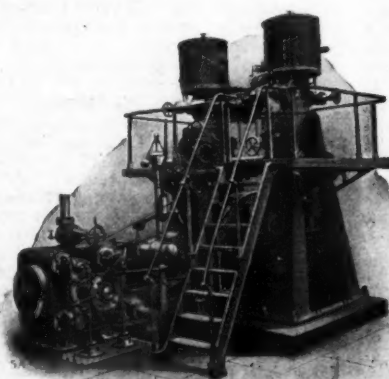
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ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

was himself a partisan against freedom in cold storage practice in his State.

Those who have at heart the welfare of the cold storage trade, both as a business and a benefit to the public, must agree with his broad views—the result of a thorough investigation of the subject—concerning the need of a uniform act for all States. Coming from one who was formerly desirous of severely restricting the refrigerated warehouse business, his present views concerning the proper length of storage and the real value of cold storage products are peculiarly gratifying to those combating harmful legislation.—Refrigerating World.

FRENCH ARMY MEAT COLD STORAGE.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war the French government was completing experiments in the storage and handling of fresh meats for the army in the field, as the French soldier has always objected to canned meats, and the effort was made to provide a fresh meat supply. What was done is reported by Ice and Cold Storage of London as follows:

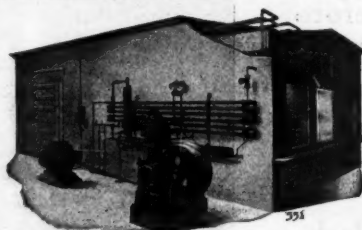
The decisions recently taken by the French Minister of War are based on the conclusions of a remarkable report drawn up by Professor Moussu, of the Alfort Veterinary School. This report points out that the old systems of depending for the meat supply of an army in the field on local resources or on herds of cattle marching with the troops must now be considered obsolete, so far as France is concerned.

In the east of France, half the meat required, even in times of peace, for the garrisons has to be brought from other districts. Cattle following armies lose 25 per cent. of their meat value in a few days. To tinned meats the French soldier has always objected; and they cost double as much as freshly killed joints.

The real remedy is cold storage. Germany has grasped this fact. She possesses hundreds of frigorific establishments, and these are particularly numerous around her principal fortresses. They are usually built in connection with public slaughterhouses. It is thus possible—the experiment was made last year—to requisition these and store any reasonable amount of meat required at a given spot at a given date. The army is equipped with the necessary vehicles for the transport of carcasses.

In France, no such general system exists. Military cold storages exist at Paris and four frontier towns—Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. Civil establishments which might be utilized are to be found at Paris, Marseilles, Nice and Dijon. The number is notoriously insufficient. The efficiency of army cold storage is lessened and its extension handicapped by the division of authority. At present the buildings and plant belong to the Commis-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Safeguard Your Business

The condition and appearance of your product counts for much at this season of the year.

Is your refrigerator dry and of the proper temperature to enable you to place your goods on the market in salable condition?

If not, Mechanical Refrigeration is what you need.

Warm Weather has no terrors for the Butcher or Packer who has a YORK Refrigerating Plant.

Our Vertical Enclosed Machines are arranged for chain, belt, or direct steam drive.

Write today for information and prices.

York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities

DOORS



Our Mr. J. V. Jamison, Jr., will be in charge of our exhibition, Room 812, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, during the Packers' Convention in October. Don't fail to call and see our exhibit.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

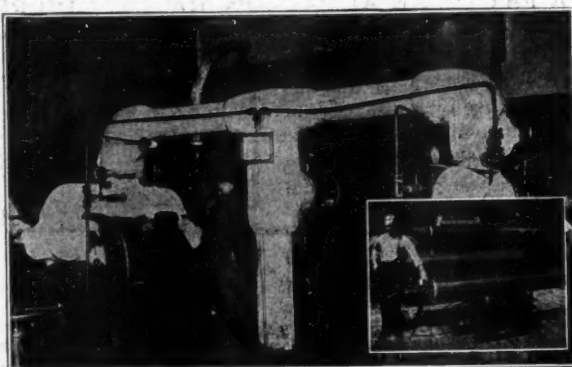
Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from material strictly mineral in its origin. We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company
CHICAGO



ariat Department, while the military (regimental or other) butcheries are responsible for the upkeep, staff, the supply of meat, etc.

These considerations have induced M. Mesimy, Minister of War, to decide as follows:

1. Experiments in re-victualling by frozen meat are authorized during the coming autumn manoeuvres.

2. The commissariat authorities are authorized to carry out these experiments, in view of their special interest.

3. The various regiments, etc., are authorized to receive tenders for frozen meat in competition with fresh meat.

4. The commissariat authorities will examine the possibility of passing meat contracts for specified districts. (in the same manner already adopted for fuel contracts), which would include an engagement on the part of contractors to erect efficient cold storage at given points.

5. The same department to study the least expensive method of having these cold storages continually stocked.

6. Contracts to be passed with the cold storages already existing in certain ports to hold in stock large quantities of frozen meat.

7. The attention of municipal councils to be drawn to the sanitary importance of the construction of modern public slaughterhouses with cold storage attached.

8. Suitably placed towns which consent to construct such buildings may receive an indemnity for the extra expense incurred.

9. The construction for further military storage at given points to be studied.

10. When sufficient cold storage has been developed (on the above lines), the possibility of offering premiums for certain systems of cold storage vehicles to be considered.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

TRAYLOR GOES TO CHICAGO.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Tuesday, Melvin A. Traylor was elected vice-president of that institution. This gives the bank two vice-presidents. Mr. Traylor comes to Chicago from the National Stock Yards National Bank, of National Stock Yards, Ill., where he was the vice-president for four years.

Though but 35 years old Mr. Traylor has had considerable experience in the banking world. He was born October 21, 1879, at Breeding, Ky. He was given what education the public schools afforded and in 1898 went to Hillsboro, Tex., where he worked in a grocery and studied law at night. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter he was elected city clerk and was made an assistant county attorney of Hills county, which latter office he held until 1905.

In 1906 he went to Malone, Tex., where he became cashier of the Bank of Malone. After two years' service he went to Ballinger, Tex., to take the position of cashier with the Citizens National Bank. At the end of his first year's service he was elected vice-president. In August, 1909, the Citizens took over the First National Bank and Mr. Traylor became president of the consolidated bank, then capitalized at \$200,000. This made him the youngest bank president in the county. He remained at the head of this bank until 1911, when he came north to fill the office of vice-president of the National Stock Yards National Bank at East St. Louis.

Mr. Traylor is a recognized financial authority in matters governing live-stock con-

ditions. He has made numerous addresses about the country discussing livestock problems from the banker's viewpoint.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE U. S.

The world's leading importers are the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, in the order named, France being fourth and the Netherlands fifth. The United States and the United Kingdom are the world's largest exporters, followed by Germany, France and the Netherlands. The United States furnishes about 20 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. of those into Germany, 10 per cent. into France, 14 per cent. into Italy, 65 per cent. into Canada, 53 per cent. into Cuba, 50 per cent. into Mexico, 15 per cent. into Argentina, and 15 per cent. into Brazil.

The Commercial Relations of the United States, a volume of 272 pages, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, contains revised figures showing in detail for the year 1912 compared with the previous year, the articles entering into the trade of each country and the commercial transactions with the United States. This volume should prove valuable to those interested in the foreign trade of the United States and foreign countries. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 40 cents each.

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner, and watch page 18 for the answer.

PASSPORT

For insuring sanitary conditions in your plants and a bona fide instantaneous money saver.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, upon application by an official establishment, will grant permission for the installation of our apparatus for retaining fats, PROVIDED IT IS SHOWN THAT THE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, THROUGH ITS FIRE COMMISSIONER, in reference to the installation of our apparatus, writes:

"There is no objection to the use of these apparatuses for the elimination of fat and grease from sewers, as you claim."

OUR APPARATUSES CAN BE USED NOT ALONE FOR INEDIBLE BUT FOR EDIBLE PURPOSES.

BY REASON OF OUR APPARATUS REJECTING ALL THE SEDIMENTS, WE COLLECT FOR YOU A FAT OF AN A1 TALLOW NATURE, INCREASING THE VALUE ANYWHERE FROM ONE CENT TO ONE CENT AND A HALF PER POUND, EVEN IF YOU USE OUR APPARATUS IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR PRESENT CATCH BASINS.

THE CLEVELAND PROVISION COMPANY, in writing about our apparatus, Size "A," which is 9x5x4 feet, taking care of a flow of waste water of 15,000 gallons per hour or a maximum of 100,000 gallons per day, which is the same size apparatus that is taking the place of the old catch basin system in the New York Butcher's Dressed Meat Company for more than six months last past and in other large packing institutions in the United States, among other things says that our apparatus has taken the place of their old system which is 15x40 feet. The waste water, after passing through our sanitary apparatus when analyzed shows a loss of but 0.00 to .06% of grease, * * * and is taking care of the maximum flow from all departments quite readily. * * * The free fatty acid has been materially decreased by the use of our apparatus.

The apparatus referred to in the following testimonial cost but \$185.

"CONSOLIDATED DRESSED BEEF CO.

Offenhauser Department
Philadelphia

Stock Yards

30th and Race Strs.,

July 24th, 1914.

Daniel W. Blumenthal, President,

U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus, Inc., 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your favor of July 17th we herewith beg to report to you that the work done by your small Fat Separator, size 27 x 26 x 23 inches, has been very satisfactory.

We have made a very careful test for one week, with the following results:

First	Day Fat Recovered	26 pounds
Second	"	21 "
Third	"	39 "
Fourth	"	40 "
Fifth	"	29 "
Sixth	"	25 "

Yours very truly,

Consolidated Dressed Beef Company

Offenhauser Department,

(Sgd) C. OFFENHAUSER."

We have shipped apparatuses to the following institutions:

City of Toledo, Ohio. Size B.	B. Ernest & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa. Size F.
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., N. Y. City. Size A.	Jacob Ullmer Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Size F.
S. Steinberg & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Size B.	Listers Agri. Chem. Co., Newark, N. J. Size A.
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., N. Y. City. Size B.	Brueding Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. Size F.
Listers Agri. Chem. Co., Newark, N. J. Size B.	Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Size F.
Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Size B.	Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky. Size F.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Size A.	Indianapolis Reduction Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Size A.
Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich. Size A.	J. W. Wilkinson, Los Angeles, Cal. Size D.
John Janney, Chicago, Ill. Size A.	Walla Walla Packing Co., Walla Walla, Wash. Size E.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Size A.	Vienna Sausage Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Size B.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Size E.	Davis & Fraser, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Size B.
A. Buchsbaum & Co., Ninth Ave., N. Y. City. Size B.	John T. Stanley, New York City. Size A, E, and B.
Pittsburgh Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Size E.	Brueding Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. Size F.
S. Steinberg & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Size B.	Empire Bologna & Provision Co., Hoboken, N. J. Size A.
Cleveland Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Size A.	Blanton Co., St. Louis, Mo. Size B.
Empire Bologna & Provision Co., Hoboken, N. J. Size E.	American Leather Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Size B.
A. Sander Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Size B.	John Hoffman Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Size E.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Size B.	Pittsburgh Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Size A.
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa. Size A.	Ehrmann & Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Size B.
Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Size E.	Illinois Smoked Meat Co., Chicago, Ill. Size F.
Charles A. Sickler & Bros., Wilkesbarre, Pa. Size E.	American Leather Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Size B.
The Brecht Co., St. Louis, Mo. Size D.	Arnold Bros., Chicago, Ill. Size E.
C. Schaefer's Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y. Size B.	Oscar Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. Size E.
S. G. Vogt & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Size F.	Guggenheim Bros., Chicago, Ill. Size A.

OUR NEW SEDIMENT RETAINER, which will collect all your sediments in a sanitary way, is now ready for delivery.

Chicago Section

The war is all over—Yurrrup! Watson, the needle!

Even a brand of synthetic peace would be better than none.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,000 net to the buyer.

If you don't want to be killed or maimed, keep out of civilized warfare.

The most unhealthy territory on earth just now seems to lie between Berlin and Paris.

Our Northern farmer is getting all there is in it, and then some, for his produce. Poor devil!

If this war is going to put the price of horses up, what is the free lunch guy going to do?

The champeen self-advertiser is again at large, noisy as ever, but—harmless. Long may he rave, it's diverting!

Oyez! Operations on the Board of Trade are somewhat interesting, and in some instances doggonably so—wot?

Jevver see a guy who had just emerged from sticking his bill in as peacemaker in a family free-for-all? Some sight!

Oyster Bay is still there, we understand, but silent as the grave, with the exception of the barking of a few oysters now and again.

According to the newspapers everybody in the United States should take advantage of the business situation in Europe—except the packer!

The question of gasoline brings the Standard Oil Company into it, and the question of prepared meats will bring the packers into it—later.

Friends of the Capital City Dairy Company, Columbus, Ohio, will be pleased to learn that the company has resumed operations on its usual scale.

One writer says "Laughing pulls up the corners of the mouth and crying pulls them down." Don't do either, then you'll have a straight mug!

Let every American citizen Wilsonize and we shall have years of unparalleled prosperity, and be able to help stricken Europe out of the hole, too!

The local battle ground is Illinois just at

present, with the Kernel leading—in noise—and Roger countering with the generalship of an old ringster.

It was hotter than Hades in Chicago for several days, up to Tuesday a. m., when the weather fiend turned on a few degrees of Medicine Hat juice.

Most of the news from the "front" is written in front of the hotel, well out of the danger zone. The reader cannot disprove the truth of these reports.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1914, averaged 11.90 cents per pound for domestic beef.

J. Ogden Armour bought a bale of cotton, and incidentally some other odds and ends also, besides selling a few notions now and again. Some piker, J. O.!

M. K. Parker & Company have dissolved partnership. M. K. will continue the business under the same old name at the same old stand and in the same old style.

Ask John Hall how that Kaiser Bill in St. Louis rushed up the price of rickies when he found the wholesale house had taxed him several more dollars per case for Gordon's dry.

If you think talking is not much harder on the system generally than working, ask any political campaigner. It is the hardest kind of hard work, and the most fatiguing.

Hon. George E. Dyck is back in Chicago. "Too much bleeding, bloody war talk in Winnipeg for me," says George. He is now superintendent for the Brennan Packing Company.

How nice of THE Democrats to take Roger unto their boozem after he'd beat 'em to a fare-thee-well! It's amusing, to say the least, and oughter raise a good crop of—Republicans.

Hooz Hoo and Why? Who is that lad who in times of peace hollers fer war, and in times of war hollers fer peace? Moral: Find which way the gang is headed, then get in front and holler "Come On!"

Charles A. Bell, special agent of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Depart-

ment of Labor, Washington, D. C., was a visitor in Chicago during the week, collecting data for his bureau.

Oscar F. Mayer, who has been touring Canada, was arrested as a German spy and tried to get out by shouting "Hoch der Allies!" Oscar thinks Preston Harrison put up the job, and is preparing a "come back."

One thing the newspapers have done to their credit, be it said. By a systematic line of "bull," pro and con, about the various nations engaged in war, they have killed the possible "siding in" with any nation by the American citizen. Rah for Prexy!

George W. King, of Fleming & King, brokers in packinghouse products, Boston, Mass., was a visitor in Chicago during the week. Mr. King is an ex-Swift branch house manager, well known and extremely popular in the trade.

George A. Erhart, a pioneer member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died last Monday at his residence, 7206 Yale avenue. He was born in Baltimore in 1855 and came to Chicago when a boy. In 1876 he entered the packing business with the late Samuel W. Allerton. Mr. Erhart was connected with the Allerton Packing Company until it was sold in 1892. During the last eight years of its existence he acted as secretary of the company. In 1882 Mr. Erhart became a member of the Board of Trade and for many years had charge of the Allerton interests there.

Joseph Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinary College, heads the eligible list for assistant State veterinarian, having passed the examinations April 4 and June 6 with the unusually high grade of 97. Dr. Hughes came to Chicago thirty-two years ago, immediately after his graduation from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons at Glasgow, Scotland, and founded the Chicago Veterinary College, of which he is President and Professor of Diseases of Meat Producing Animals and Sanitary Control Work. In reciting Dr. Hughes' achievements as a veterinarian the Veterinary Journal, published in London, gives among his other distinctions that of membership in the United States special commission appointed in 1907 to inquire into certain features of the United States meat inspection regulations.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
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DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance.

CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Davidson
Commission
Co.

CARPETS ARE BOUGHT BY THE YARD

and worn out by the foot. Keep in touch with us when in the market to buy or sell MEATS, TALLOW, GREASE, and OILS. GET GOOD WEAR.

519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our

SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.
Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK
35th St. & 11th Ave.
Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

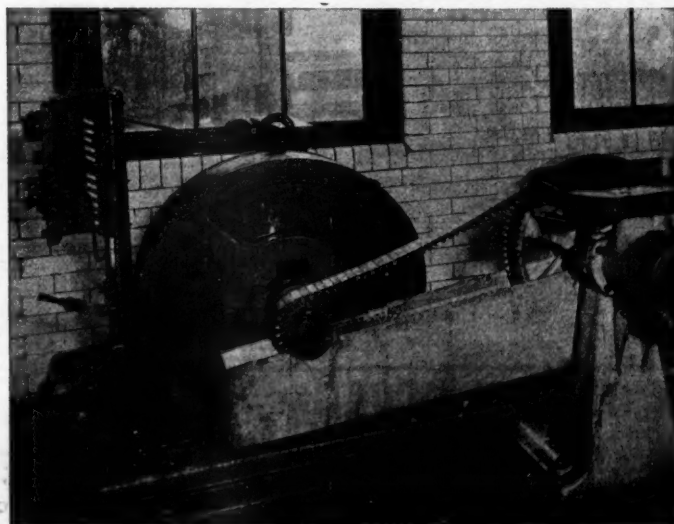
The Cleanest Method of Driving Packing House Machinery

The application of Westinghouse Electric Individual Motor Drive to packing house machines does away with numerous belts and line shafting and in consequence all the attendant oil, dirt and dust is entirely eliminated.

This elimination of belts and line shafts also increases floor space and improves lighting conditions.

These items, together with many others resulting from an installation of Westinghouse Electric individual motors, mean increased production and improved quality of product.

Write to our nearest office for full information on Westinghouse Electric drive for packing houses.



Westinghouse Motor Driving a Meat Chopper



Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sales Offices in 45 American Cities

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 14.....	23,580	1,209	25,218	23,603
Tuesday, Sept. 15.....	8,435	1,193	11,051	17,407
Wednesday, Sept. 16.....	16,132	1,419	19,057	27,926
Thursday, Sept. 17.....	4,373	825	10,135	24,746
Friday, Sept. 18.....	1,731	260	11,430	20,418
Saturday, Sept. 19.....	505	24	4,814	3,660
Total last week.....	54,750	4,930	81,705	117,790
Previous week.....	40,474	4,537	66,639	129,149
Cor. time, 1913.....	41,754	5,509	106,612	187,022
Cor. time, 1912.....	50,133	5,940	99,833	152,631

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 14.....	6,677	246	6,063	5,187
Tuesday, Sept. 15.....	3,683	180	2,657	2,724
Wednesday, Sept. 16.....	4,601	208	4,747	5,523
Thursday, Sept. 17.....	3,795	138	2,344	4,300
Friday, Sept. 18.....	1,739	59	2,749	5,153
Saturday, Sept. 19.....	204	3	1,429	646
Total last week.....	20,759	834	19,989	23,593
Previous week.....	15,541	698	15,919	39,036
Cor. time, 1913.....	16,149	567	37,079	65,690
Cor. time, 1912.....	15,542	531	18,470	34,759

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 19, 1914.....	1,613,391	4,539,712	3,700,874
Same period, 1913.....	1,715,054	5,202,606	8,623,687

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	1914.	1913.
Week ending Sept. 19, 1914.....	307,000	275,000
Previous week.....	357,000	324,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	324,000	324,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	16,196,000	17,272,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 19, 1914.....	201,800	211,300	325,000
Week ago.....	143,700	175,500	326,400
Year ago.....	176,300	233,700	492,000
Two years ago.....	205,300	215,800	360,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to Sept. 19 and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	4,243,000	4,985,000
Hogs.....	11,515,000	13,201,000
Sheep.....	8,275,000	8,247,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1914.	1913.
Week ending Sept. 19, 1914:		
Armour & Co.....	11,200	
Swift & Co.....	6,600	
S. & S. Co.....	3,400	
Morris & Co.....	5,000	
Hammond Co.....	4,600	
Western P. Co.....	6,200	
Anglo-American.....	4,100	
Independent P. Co.....	2,800	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	3,600	
Roberts & Onke.....	3,000	
Hrennan P. Co.....	4,500	
Miller & Hart.....	2,600	
Others.....	6,200	
Totals.....	63,800	
Previous week.....	56,200	
1913.....	75,000	
1912.....	53,400	
Total year to date.....	3,610,100	
Same period last year.....	4,251,500	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.30	\$8.50	\$5.70	\$8.50
Previous week.....	9.45	9.00	5.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.50	8.35	4.35	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.10	8.30	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.95	6.91	4.00	5.90

CATTLE

	1914.	1913.
Steers, good to choice.....	\$9.50@10.90	
Steers, fair to good.....	8.20@ 9.25	
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@10.25	
Inferior steers.....	7.50@ 8.05	
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.50	
Feeding steers.....	7.25@ 8.10	
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.75@ 7.00	
Stock cows.....	4.75@ 5.80	
Fair to choice heifers.....	6.50@ 8.75	
Stock heifers.....	5.50@ 6.75	
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@ 7.90	
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@ 5.00	
Fair to good canners.....	3.50@ 4.50	
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@ 7.30	

Bologna bulls.....	5.75@ 6.25
Good to choice heavy calves.....	10.00@11.75
Heavy calves.....	7.50@10.00

HOGS.

Fair to fancy light.....	\$9.20@9.50
Prime light butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	9.20@9.45
Prime med. weight butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	9.15@9.40
Prime heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs.....	9.10@9.40
Butcher mixed.....	8.80@9.25
Heavy mixed packing.....	8.30@8.60
Heavy packing.....	8.20@8.35
Boars.....	8.50@4.50
*Stags.....	8.00@9.40

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$4.25@5.00
Native wethers.....	4.25@5.55
Western ewes.....	4.25@5.25
Western wethers.....	4.75@5.50
Western yearlings.....	6.00@6.60
Native yearlings.....	6.00@6.50
Native lambs.....	7.25@8.00
Range lambs.....	6.50@7.35
Feeding lambs.....	3.00@3.75
Bucks.....	4.70@5.75
Breeding ewes.....	6.00@6.25
Breeding yearling ewes.....	6.00@6.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$20.80	\$20.90	\$20.80	\$17.85
January.....	20.80	20.90	20.80	20.87½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.62½	9.67½	9.62½	9.65
October.....	10.17½	10.22½	10.15	10.22½
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.45	11.05	11.00	11.05
October.....	11.00	11.05	11.00	11.05
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	20.85	20.87½	20.30	20.55
January.....	20.85	20.87½	20.30	20.55

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.65	9.67½	9.52½	9.52½
October.....	10.17½	10.20	10.05	10.07½
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.45	11.05	11.00	11.05
October.....	11.00	11.05	11.00	11.05
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	17.85	17.85	17.85	17.85
January.....	20.45	20.45	20.30	20.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.50	9.50	9.37½	9.40
October.....	10.05	10.05	9.95	9.95
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
October.....	10.92½	10.92½	10.92½	10.92½
January.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.55	10.55

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75
January.....	20.17½	20.25	20.10	20.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.45
October.....	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.45
January.....	9.87½	9.95	9.87½	9.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
October.....	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.85
January.....	10.50	10.57½	10.47½	10.55

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	17.75	17.75	17.62½	17.62½
October.....	17.75	17.75	17.62½	17.62½
January.....	20.25	20.35	19.35	19.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.47½	9.52½	9.42½	9.45
October.....	9.97½	10.02½	9.92½	9.95
January.....	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.45	11.45	11.37½	11.37½
October.....	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.80
January.....	10.57½	10.62½	10.25	10.37½

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	17.25	17.25	17.22½	17.22½
October.....	19.35	19.77½	19.52½	19.77½
January.....	19.35	19.77½	19.52½	19.77½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.45	9.50	9.45	9.50
October.....	9.57½	9.62½	9.55	9.60
January.....	9.95	10.02½	9.92½	10.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	10.75	10.75	10.70	10.70
October.....	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.45
January.....	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.45

†Bld. †Askd.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Biskets, Native.....	14	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@12½
Round Steaks.....	20	@25
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	22	@25
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	20	@22
Pork Chops.....	22	@24
Pork Shoulders.....	16	@16
Pork Tenders.....	18	@18
Pork Butts.....	18	@18
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14

Veal.

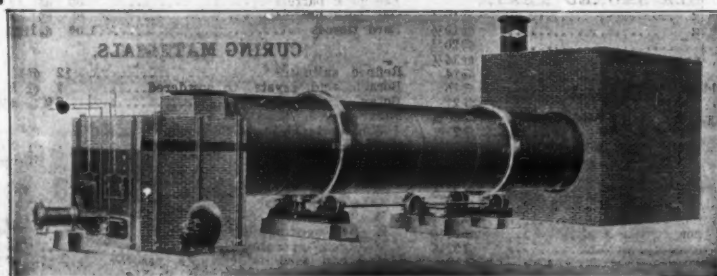
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	18	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	34	@34
Bones, per cwt.....	100	@100
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

SEE PAGE 48
FOR
BARGAINS

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good native steers	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Helpers, good	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cows	12 @ 12 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	13 @ 13

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	10 @ 11 1/2
Steer Chucks	12 1/2 @ 13
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Steer Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Cow Loins	14 @ 16
Steer Loins, Heavy	23 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35 @ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 25
Strip Loins	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Sirloin Butts	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 @ 13
Rolls	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 14 1/2
Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	8 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 1/2 @ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Light	17 1/2 @ 18
Steer Ribs, Heavy	22 @ 22
Loin Ends, steer, native	18 @ 18
Loin Ends, cow	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	21 @ 21
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks	13 @ 13

Beef Offal.	
Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	7 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	8 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @ 8
Brains	7 @ 8
Kidneys, each	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @ 12
Light Carcass	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Good Carcass	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Good Saddle	19 @ 19
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	15 @ 15

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	7 @ 7
Sweetbreads	60 @ 60
Calf Livers	26 @ 26
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lamb.	
Good Caul	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	14 @ 14
Saddles, Caul	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	12 @ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	10 @ 10
Good Sheep	11 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11
Good Saddles	12 @ 12
Good Racks	10 @ 10
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	13 @ 13
Mutton Loins	13 @ 13
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Pork Loins	19 @ 19
Leaf Lard	12 @ 12
Tenderloins	30 @ 30
Spare Ribs	10 @ 10
Butts	16 @ 16
Hocks	10 @ 10
Trimnings	12 @ 12
Extra Lean Trimnings	17 @ 17
Tails	9 @ 9
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	11 @ 11
Hog Liver, per lb.	12 @ 12
Neck Bones	8 @ 8
Skinned Hocks	14 @ 14
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 @ 7
Pork Livers	14 @ 14
Alp Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	13 @ 13
Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Calas	14 @ 14
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	14 @ 14

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Choice Bologna	15 @ 15
Frankfurters	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	15 @ 15
Minced Sausage	19 @ 19
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	19 @ 19
New England Sausage	20 @ 20
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	19 @ 19
Special Compressed Ham	19 @ 19
Berliner Sausage	16 @ 16
Boneless Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Oxford Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Polish Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Garlic Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	16 @ 16
Farm Sausage	16 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Boneless Flgs' Feet	18 @ 18
Luncheon Roll	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	20 @ 20
Jellied Roll	20 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
German Salami (new)	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Italian Salami	27 @ 27
Holsteiner	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Mettwurst, New	21 @ 21
Farmer	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Smoked, small cans, 20	6 00 @ 6 00
Bologna, large cans, 50	6 00 @ 6 00
Bologna, small cans, 20	5 75 @ 5 75
Frankfort, large cans, 50	6 50 @ 6 50
Frankfort, small cans, 20	6 00 @ 6 00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	12 00 @ 12 00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8 35 @ 8 35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12 50 @ 12 50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	17 25 @ 17 25
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	41 50 @ 41 50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	18.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.15
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	13.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	25.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	— @ —
Mess Pork, old	22.50 @ 22.50
Clear Fat Racks	24.50 @ 24.50
Family Back Pork	25.00 @ 25.00
Bean Pork	20.50 @ 20.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	12 @ 12
Pure lard	11 @ 11
Lard, substitute, tes	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	9 @ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	60 @ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 @ 11
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	14 1/2 @ 21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	15 @ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Flat Racks @ 14 avg.	9 @ 9
Regular Plates	12 @ 12
Clear Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Butts	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Racoon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Skinned Hams	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	15 @ 15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 @ 27
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Regular Roiled Hams	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Smoked Roiled Hams	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Roiled Calas	32 @ 32
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 @ 21
Cooked Roiled Shoulder	— @ —

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	21 @ 21
Export Rounds	26 @ 26
Middles, per set	70 @ 70
Beef bungs, per piece	24 @ 24
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 19
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	1.15 @ 1.15
Imported medium wide sheep casings	1.00 @ 1.00
Imported medium sheep casings	90 @ 90
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.12 @ 5.15
Hoof meal, per unit	2.65 @ 2.75
Concentrated tankage	2.50 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.50 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 25%	2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	22.00 @ 23.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	240.00 @ 290.00
Horns, black, per ton	35.00 @ 38.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.45 @ 9.45
Prime steam, loose	9.20 @ 9.20
Leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oil	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oil, No. 2	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	71 @ 73
Extra lard oil	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oil oil, extra	13 @ 13
Oil oil, No. 2	12 @ 12 1/2
Oil stock	10 @ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5.00
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 6
House	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue stock	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	23 @ 27
Glycerine, dynamite	24 @ 25
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Glycerine, candle	17 @ 17 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	41 1/2 @ 42
P. S. Y., soap grade	41 @ 41 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	2.30 @ 2.40
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.10 @ 1.15

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 82
Oak pork barrels	85 @ 87
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	12 @ 14
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 8
Borax	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	7 @ 7
Plantation, granulated	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	6 @ 6
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @ 32.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x	1.40 @ 1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

More About the Handling of Canned Meats and Fish

By a Veteran Retailer.

(Concluded from last week.)

Two Sales in Contrast.

A big fowl is often sold on a five-cent profit. Here are all the details of the transaction of selling a fowl at a five-cent profit and a can of meat at the same profit. A fowl is weighed, sometimes a half dozen are weighed and man-handled, after being taken out of the poultry box where it was buried in ice that cost 30 to 40 cents for that day's ice supply, to keep the fowl in proper condition. After the rejected fowls are returned to their ice bed the one that is sold is weighed. The head and feet are chopped off with a heavy cleaver that is slammed down twice on the block.

Then the knife is grasped, run over the steel and the operation of cutting the fowl up for fricassee is begun, with more or less mess, soiled tools, soiled block, soiled hands, soiled apron and soiled fat can, where the entrails are thrown. Then comes the dissecting of the gizzard and the careful separating of the liver from the gall, as the customer would consider herself robbed if she were deprived of these two organs. A big sheet of paper is used to wrap up the pieces, and the package is then put in a bag, the name and address written on it, that put into a basket, and the basket put into the wagon, or given to a boy to deliver. The butcher washes his hands, wipes off his tools and scrapes his block, and the sale of a fowl is finished, and he has made a nickel (maybe)!

Now, how about that can of meat? He picks it up and puts it into a small bag, and if the customer has purchased other items, it is put in a basket with them. Nine times out of ten it is wanted for lunch, and being small and compact the customer does not hesitate to carry it home. Ask her to carry home a fowl cut in pieces? Why, that's an insult! The sale of a can of meat is finished and the butcher has made a nickel.

Read the story of these two transactions again carefully and note the difference. Fifty sales a day of that kind can be made with less trouble, annoyance, work and expense, than the sale of one fowl. The evidence is conclusive, so what can be said against it?

The customer may have her own particular grocer, but that will not stop her buying canned meat from you, nor from telling her friends of your new department, because your counter display is an invitation to her, and that's what she likes. She knows it was placed there for her.

These canned meats all look good and she needs some of them this time of the year. They're all silent suggestions with a profit attached, even if it is a small profit. This is the time when little things count. She does not have to strain her eyes because the things are right in front of her, and its woman nature for her to pick up a canned

tongue or a jar of dried beef or a can of deviled ham and say, "Send it along."

The department stores have shown their knowledge of woman nature by having low tables scattered through their aisles, where the passer-by is simply forced to see the odds and ends at bargain prices. And thousands of articles are sold daily that would never have been thought of if they were not so advantageously displayed. These silent suggestions pay enormously, and they never cease suggesting. Surely, reasonable food such as fine canned goods are far more important.

How to Educate the Customer.

The customer doesn't begin to know the vast variety of fine food that is canned, so it's up to the butcher to educate her. Neat little printed cards, telling what each can contains and giving the price, would help to attract attention.

Display your goods. Call attention to them and invite purchasers. There is more profit in a half-dozen cans of soup than in a big leg of beef. And once your trade know that you intend to carry a fine line of this kind of goods, there is little doubt that they will give their butcher preference over the grocer.

Frequently telephone customers who need some small dainty of this kind will order it at the same time as they order their meat, thereby saving an additional call to the grocer. For that reason it would pay to have printed lists of the kind of goods you carry and mail them regularly.

And not alone in summer can a nice business be built up, but in winter the nicely-colored and printed labels add greatly to the attractiveness of windows, counter cases and shelves. And then again, the journeyman butcher would vastly prefer laying a can of soup in a basket than to cut up a leg of beef and chop up the bones that go with it, for which the butcher does not get paid.

It will save many pennies in this way alone, which is still another profit, and no small one at that, not mentioning the many pieces of liver that are given away with soup meat, livers costing a dollar or more each.

If the proprietor of one busy shop could figure exactly how much cash he has given away to soup meat customers in the shape of bones and livers during his business career he would look for signs of insanity on his ancestral tree, because the figures would be so large that he could scarcely believe them himself. But he keeps on doing it, and will probably do so to the end of the chapter.

Getting Into Trouble With Employees.

And what is still worse is that his employees, seeing him do it, feel entitled to do the same, but much more liberally than he.

Lots of soup bones to pet customers every day means tips and Christmas presents to them which run into many dollars in the course of the year, all of which comes out of the proprietor. When he finds out that his employee is taking tips he usually discharges him.

The changing of help does not do a shop any good, as the regular customers prefer to have the same man serve them daily. They are under the impression that a strange man will not give them the same attention, and so feel dissatisfied and often leave to trade with a competitor, who perhaps has hired the discharged employee and chases him after the customers he formerly served. This sort of thing occurs all too frequently, as every butcher knows.

Surely the thinking man who reads this cannot help but realize that he cannot go on doing business in the same old way that his grandfather did. The department stores, the general markets and the proprietors of chains of stores, butchers or otherwise, attained success by catering to the wants of their customers. If a man is in the meat business it is necessary for him, if he wishes to be successful, to carry a stock of goods that rightfully belong in a meat shop.

Foodstuffs closely allied to meats are fish, cooked meats of all kinds, salted, fresh and smoked provisions, and all kinds of canned meats. They are all profitable and cost little to handle. And where the margin of profit is small it's the volume that counts, just as it is the volume that counts in over 700 United cigar stores scattered throughout the country.

Step into any of the latter in any location at any time during business hours and ask for anything a smoker could possibly want, and it is handed out instantly. Every brand of tobacco, any kind of cigar or cigarette that is popular or likely to be called for, sundries, accessories, necessities to the smoker, anything or every thing connected with this kind of business, is to be had at any of these well-managed stores. Nor was it ever heard of that a customer found it necessary to go next door or across the street to purchase what is supposed to be kept on sale in a cigar store. These stores have taught many business men how to do business, just as the butcher of fifty years ago would be all at sea in an up-to-date market of today. What the markets of 1964 will be like is problematical, but there is no question even in the duldest mind but what canned goods will be a very important factor.

L. A.

ALSBERG MAY ADDRESS BUTCHERS.

The Kansas State Retail Butchers' Association is to hold its annual convention at Topeka on October 7 and 8. Secretary B. L. Thompson is making great preparations for the meeting, and hopes to have a number of prominent speakers, including Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, and possibly C. W. Armour of Kansas City. The Kansas association is a very lively organization.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Joseph Polisink, a provision dealer of 221 West 105th street, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$3,505 and assets of \$1,300 in accounts.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Eugene Kurka, a dealer in meats at Yonkers, N. Y.

Geo. H. Baker, for twenty-eight years engaged in the meat business at Ithaca, New York, died at his home at 310 North Tioga street. Mr. Baker is survived by his widow.

Jay Pulley and Harry Kaiser have purchased C. & N. Abrahamson's meat market at Palmer, Iowa.

Louis H. Schaefer, 41 years old, died at his home, 6021 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Schaefer was president of the Schaefer Meat Company. He is survived by his wife, two brothers and two sisters.

William M. Roland's butcher shop at Annville, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

A new meat market will be opened at 109 East Ann street, Ann Arbor, Mich., and will be known as Bazley's Market.

Misses Douglas and Hastings have purchased S. J. Berry's market at Alachua, Fla., and will continue the business at the same place.

A meat market will be opened in the Gabel building, Charles City, Iowa, by H. H. Bergman.

Frank E. Brengle, formerly in the employ of H. D. Baumgardner, has engaged in the meat business for himself at 13 West Fifth street, Frederick, Md.

Mott Dean, Jr., has opened a new meat market at 16 Railroad street, Ilion, N. Y.

Arthur and Ernest Lauver have purchased M. E. Zipsie's meat market at Paton, Iowa.

B. F. White has disposed of his meat business at 1006 Main street, Winfield, Kan., to Benson Rupp.

Neil Elliott has opened a meat market on the south side of the square in Belleville, Kan.

Ruch & Barth are opening a meat market at Main and Second street, Council Grove, Kan.

Kiser & Hays have purchased the Harvey meat market at Woodruff, Neb.

E. W. Root is about to open a new butcher shop at Pawnee City, Neb.

Alfred Jones has again engaged in the meat business at Berwyn, Neb.

Fred Clark has disposed of his meat business in Alvo, Neb., to W. M. Kaar.

Mr. Brown has retired from the meat firm of Brown & Studer at Marcus, Wash.

John Gasaway has purchased the butcher shop of John Gibbs at Minneapolis, Kan.

J. W. Johnson has purchased the meat and grocery business of Key & Egan at Thayer, Kan.

M. G. Vincent has engaged in the meat business at Pittsburg, Kan.

Jay Eiklor is about to move his meat market to a new location in Kingfisher, Okla.

T. B. Turner has engaged in the meat business in Wellston, Okla.

Grigsby Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of Wm. Martin at Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Ed. Cowell has sold his meat market at Redfield, Iowa, to H. A. Travis.

The Square Deal Provision Company, of 2068 Wayne street, Toledo, Ohio, has been incorporated by George Wenz, Josephine Cutter and Loretta Cutter with a capital stock of \$10,000.

E. R. Muzzey & Company have sold their meat and provision business at Sunapee, N. H., to L. M. Childs of Newport.

The new market opened at Seventh and



ANOTHER FEDERAL

Have you ever figured up exactly what horse delivery is costing you? The chances are you have taken it as a necessary evil and let it go at that. You will be greatly surprised at the high cost of horse drawn transportation.

Federal Motor Trucks are a swifter, cheaper and more dependable means of haulage—they give a day in and day out service that is unequalled.

They will at least double your radius of doing business—and cover this increased area quickly and economically.

Federalized Transportation is saving time, money and labor for large numbers of concerns in the same business you are engaged in.

The Federal Transportation Engineering Department has valuable data gained for the results of Federalized Transportation in the Provision business and many other lines of trade.

You want to know how the Federal will cut your haulage costs. And we want to show you.

Write us as soon as you read this, telling about your present equipment and your transportation problems.

Various body types for different haulage requirements.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

136 Leavitt St., Detroit, Mich.

Bridge street, Lowell, Mass., will be in charge of Emma Donnelly, the daughter of Joseph Flynn, a farmer and provision man.

G. S. Terhune has purchased J. H. Kamman Company's meat and grocery market at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Terhune was manager of the Kamman Company for three years.

A meat market will be opened in the Fulton block, Whitesboro, N. Y., by Jay Bliss and Elmer De La Marter.

BUTCHER WORKMEN AND WAGES.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union has voted to compromise on a minimum wage increase of \$1.50 a week, as against 75 cents offered by the employers. The original advance asked was \$3, or \$18 as against \$15. The increase will affect about 25 per cent. of the membership of 175.

WHY THEY CHANGED TO CASH BASIS.

When a dozen or more Kansas and Oklahoma retail stores change from a credit to a cash basis in one month it is at least an interesting phenomenon, and there is probably some underlying cause for it. It indicates that there must be a great many other stores which are seriously considering the change.

The Merchants Journal is inclined to believe that there are two main causes for the change: First, the unsettled financial conditions, tight money, the restless uncertainty in business affairs caused by the great war. Second is the belief that by getting on a cash basis the store is in a better position to meet the competition of the mail order houses.

Watch page 48 for openings.

New York Section

G. R. Cain, of the Swift soap department at Chicago was in New York during the week.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Eugene Kurka, a dealer in meats at Yonkers.

Isaac Brown, a butcher of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$20,746 and no assets.

T. C. Sullivan, manager of Swift & Company's provision department in the New York territory, has returned from a trip to the West.

Joseph Polsink, a provision dealer at No. 221 West 105th street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$3,505, and assets \$1,300 in accounts.

General Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's Eastern territory, is devoting a brief vacation to automobile tours through sections surrounding New York.

Swift & Company's sale of beef in New York City for the week ending September 19, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.95 cents; imported beef, 11.73 cents per pound.

William Carroll, manager of the Swift branch at Port Jervis, is spending his vacation in Maine. Manager A. F. Hallenbeck of the Thirteenth Street market has returned from his vacation, as has Manager Bill Harrington of the Gansevoort Market house.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending September 19, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,164 lbs.; Brooklyn, 18,703 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; total, 21,902 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,633 lbs.; Brooklyn, 60 lbs.; total, 3,693 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 17,641 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; Bronx, 26 lbs.; total, 17,665 lbs.

The New York Department of Health is again circulating notices among retail butchers calling their attention to the requirement of the sanitary code in regard to protecting foods from flies, dust, etc. The notice to butcher shops and markets says: "All meats, poultry, game, fish and similar products when displayed for sale, must be protected so as to preserve them from unwarranted human handling, contamination through flies and dust, by being kept within closed refrigerating display cases, or properly covered by close mesh wire screening. Smoked meats, sausages, hams and other products of a similar character which are covered by a permanent protected cover, need not be kept as above indicated."

The investigation into the question of high food prices which has been conducted by Dis-

trict Attorney Cropsey in Brooklyn was concluded this week. This is the hearing which the newspapers have reported so sensationally, and which gave the public the impression that packers had a hard-and-fast method of controlling meat prices. Supreme Court Justice Benedict, before whom the hearing was held, announced at its conclusion that the testimony had failed to produce any proof whatever of violation of the anti-trust law or of any State law. It was noticed that the newspapers made the barest mention of this ending. Having given the public a false impression of existing conditions, they came as near to suppressing the actual facts as they dared.

DIFFER OVER PUBLIC MARKETS.

It developed this week that produce men were not the only ones who lacked faith in Borough President Marks' public market plan as it is working out. When President Marks asked the Board of Estimate for more money to spend on this market plan he ran up against Controller Prendergast, who had been doing some investigating of his own to ascertain the truth of the rosy statements issuing from the active and clever press bureau maintained by President Marks to advertise the markets.

Controller Prendergast did not agree with President Marks on the value of the market plan, the amount of money needed, or the actual number of farmers selling their produce at these markets.

"The underlying theory of benefit arising from these markets," said Controller Prendergast, "appears to be a closer contact between consumer and producer—in other words, that the farmer shall sell from his own wagon to the housewife."

"On Friday a statement from Mr. Marks's office contained this phrase: 'The already large list of farmers who are coming regularly to the free markets.' On the very day a careful inspection of the open markets was made by an officer of the Department of Finance."

"At the Fort Lee Ferry Market he found two farmers and 46 hucksters; at the Harlem Bridge Market he found one farmer and 161 hucksters; at the Queensboro Bridge Market he found two farmers and 122 hucksters, and at the Manhattan Bridge Market he found no farmers and 113 hucksters. In other words, the 'large list of farmers' appears to have been five."

Borough President Marks, without comment upon the Controller's figures beyond saying that it would be interesting to know who collected them, gave the following list of farmers in the markets last Friday, compiled by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health: Queensboro Bridge, 10; Harlem Bridge, 7; Fort Lee Ferry, 12; total, 29.

On the matter of expense Controller Prendergast said that not only should the \$38,000 already acquired by the Borough President and the \$29,000 he asks for be included in the estimate, but also the wages and expenses of the Street Cleaning Department, the

Police Department and others which are devoting extra time to the care of the markets. In all, he figures that the annual expenses, even under the present conditions, would be about \$100,000 a year.

"I feel," declared Controller Prendergast, "that the city has no right to pay proceeds of taxes it receives directly or indirectly from storekeepers for the benefit of their competitors, who pay nothing to the city whatsoever."

HOW WAR SUSPENDS DEBT PAYMENTS.

(Continued from page 16.)

was put into effect from August 16 to September 15, preventing enforcement of obligations on bills of exchange, notes, loans on mortgages, etc., falling due within the period. Term transactions made after August 16 are not affected by this moratorium. Although definite advices are not at hand, it is understood that the moratorium has been extended, and that the Brazilian government has put out a new issue of inconvertible paper currency. Ninety and 120 days have been mentioned as the probable periods of the extension of the moratorium.

In Canada the government has received authority from the Canadian Parliament to declare a moratorium, but has not taken action.

A moratorium has been reported in China, applying only to short-time foreign loans, and to extend to a date to be fixed when conditions become more settled.

There has been a moratorium in Denmark, but information regarding its nature is not at hand.

In England there is now a limited moratorium. On August 2 a moratorium was declared for one calendar month from the date of maturity of bills of exchange accepted before August 4, and reaccepted in view of the moratorium in a particular form. For the extended time interest was at the rate of the Bank of England current on the day of the reacceptance. On August 12 the moratorium was declared to apply to bills of exchange which had not been reaccepted, unless the acceptor had expressly refused reacceptance.

On August 6 this moratorium was enlarged to include negotiable instruments other than bills of exchange, dated before August 4 and payable before September 4, making them due one calendar month from their original due date, and on September 4 if that were the later date. There were exceptions of wages, etc., liabilities under five pounds, taxes, maritime freights, debts due from persons outside the British Islands and not contracted there, dividends and interest on certain securities, etc.

On September 3 the moratorium was extended by substituting two calendar months for one calendar month in the moratorium of August 2, and by substituting in the moratorium of August 6, October 4 instead of September 4 and two calendar months for one. On September 3 the proclamation of September 1 was revoked and another was substituted.

tuted. This new proclamation has two provisions: First, If upon presentation a bill of exchange reaccepted under the proclamation of August 2 is not paid it is to be deemed due two calendar months from its original maturity; and second, as regards bill of exchange which have not been reaccepted and negotiable instruments other than bills of exchange, which by virtue of extension through the proclamations of August 6 and August 12 or according to their original terms fall due between September 4 and October 4, there is extension of one calendar month.

In order to facilitate foreign exchange the British government has arranged, first, that as to pre-moratorium bills of exchange the Bank of England will provide acceptors with funds necessary to make payment at maturity, the acceptors to collect from their clients as soon as possible and apply collections to repayment of advances by the bank, meanwhile paying interest at 2 per cent. over the ruling bank rate, and the bank for a period extending one year after the close of the war not to claim repayment of any amounts not collected by acceptors for clients; and second, as to new business, the British joint stock banks, with the co-operation of the Bank of England, will advance to clients amounts necessary to pay their acceptances at maturity when clients have not in due time put the acceptors in funds, the banks in each case to be satisfied regarding the nature of the transaction and the reason why the client has not remitted, and interest, etc., on advances to be as above.

In France, for all negotiable instruments maturing between July 31 and August 31, and endorsed before August 4, there was postponement of payment for 30 clear days, postponement for a like period for payments for goods supplied by one merchant to another before August 1, and for advances made before August 1. In certain cases banks could delay payments for 30 days. This moratorium extended to Algeria and Tunis. On August 30 the French moratorium was extended for 30 clear days. The French moratorium is optional, and those who take advantage of it must pay interest at rates varying with the character of the debt.

In Germany there is no general moratorium. Payment of all bills of exchange drawn in foreign countries before July 31, due after that date, and payable in Germany, is postponed for three months, with interest at 6 per cent. during the postponement. The three days for protest of bills of exchange have been extended to 30 days. In all lawsuits the court may allow the losing party to postpone payment for three months.

There is a moratorium in Italy of 40 days for all bills of exchange, etc., falling due before September 30, and of 32 days for stock exchange transactions. This moratorium was originally declared, in the form of a suspension for 20 days, for bills falling due between August 1 and August 20, but has been extended. Banks of emission have been authorized to increase their circulating notes by one-third, and until September 30 banks need pay

If an Efficiency Expert Should Visit Your Plant!

He would impress upon you the importance of minimizing operating costs—emphasize the fact that to save money is to make money.

For one thing—he would point out the not insignificant loss suffered annually through reliance upon sawdust and mill shavings for insulation—and he would point out how to prevent that loss by insulating your walls, floors and ceilings with



JM PURE CORK SHEETS

The expert would quickly demonstrate to you that the cold saved and extra storage space gained would soon pay for the material, and would mean clear, extra profit thereafter.

Many of the largest cold storage warehouses, refrigerating plants and breweries have adopted J-M Pure Cork Sheets to secure greater insulating efficiency. They also appreciate the advantages of a moisture and rot-proof material which lasts as long as the building itself.

Write nearest branch for descriptive literature and Sample.

H. W. JOHNS - MANVILLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of Sheet and Granulated Cork, Hair Felt, Mineral Wool, Roofings, Pipe Coverings, Packings, Waterproofing, Mastic Flooring, etc.

Albany
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Cleveland
Dallas

Detroit
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Los Angeles



Louisville
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Orleans

New York
Omaha
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh

San Francisco
Seattle
St. Louis
Syracuse

2644

but 5 per cent. of their deposits, unless withdrawals are for payment of wages, purchase of materials with which to continue business, etc.

On August 5 Norway declared a general moratorium of one month and authorized the Bank of Norway to refuse to redeem notes in gold. On September 3 the period of the Norwegian moratorium for obligations due on or before September 6 was prolonged for two calendar months from the original date of maturity and at least until October 6, and for obligations due between September 7 and October 6 the date of payment was postponed for one calendar month. On bills of exchange due between August 8 and 17 payment has been deferred for one month from the due-date, and on bills of exchange due between August 17 and September 21, for 14 days.

There is understood to be a moratorium in Russia, but its extent and nature are not indicated by information that is at hand.

As late as September 15 there was no moratorium in the Netherlands.

In Uruguay a general moratorium for banking and commercial bills, promissory notes, checks, etc., was declared for August 2 to August 8, or until such later date as the banks reopened. It is understood that payment of debts not more than 2 months old has been suspended for 30 days, that the notes of the Bank of the Republic have been made legal tender for all debts, and that the bank has been authorized to suspend redemption of its notes with gold for 6 months.

WAR SHUTS OFF AUSTRALIAN MEAT.
(Concluded from page 17)
Various works and sent forward either to relieve distress in Great Britain or for the use of the troops on the Continent. One stock

owner not having any stock left after killing for the season, sent along a check for £2,500. Another has just offered 100 bullocks, which represent a tidy value. The Stock Owners' Association has also notified that as soon as the necessity arises they will be prepared to make contributions of a large number of head of stock. This indicates what a small amount of Australian meat will be available for other countries for a long time to come.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventeenth in a series of letters from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering and sells for \$1.00. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal and all Products
Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.25@10.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.50@8.10
Oxen and stags.....	4.25@7.75
Bulls.....	5.25@7.50
Cows.....	3.50@6.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	7.90@9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@13.50
Live veal calves, culls.....	@8.00
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	@6.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to good.....	7.00@8.00
Live lambs, culls.....	@6.50
Live sheep, common to fair, ewes.....	3.50@5.00
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	9.30@9.45
Hogs, medium.....	9.40@9.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9.50@9.65
Pigs.....	9.00@9.45
Rough.....	8.25@8.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	16@16½
Choice, native light.....	15½@16
Native, common to fair.....	13½@15

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	15@16
Choice native light.....	@15
Native, common to fair.....	@14½
Choice Western, heavy.....	13½@14½
Choice Western, light.....	@13
Common to fair Texas.....	11½@12½
Good to choice heifers.....	14@15
Common to fair heifers.....	13@13½
Choice cows.....	12@13
Common to fair cows.....	@12
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	18@19	@20
No. 2 ribs.....	16@17	@18
No. 3 ribs.....	13@13½	@14
No. 1 loins.....	18@19	@22
No. 2 loins.....	16@17	@21
No. 3 loins.....	13@13½	@16
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	16½@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	15½@16	16@17
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@14	13@15
No. 1 rounds.....	13@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	12@12½	@13½
No. 3 rounds.....	11@11½	@12½
No. 1 chucks.....	13@14	@15
No. 2 chucks.....	12@12½	@14
No. 3 chucks.....	10½@11½	@13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@18
Western calves, choice.....	@17½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16
Western calves, common.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13½
Pigs.....	@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@15
Lambs, choice.....	@14
Lambs, good.....	@13
Lambs, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	@9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	@18½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.....	@18
Smoked hams, 16 lbs, avg.....	@18
Smoked picnic.....	@14½
Smoked picnic.....	@14½

Smoked shoulders.....	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@22
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@20
Dried beef sets.....	@30
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@22
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@16½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	19@22
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	16@19½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@35
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@31
Shoulders, city.....	@16
Shoulders, Western.....	@15
Butts, regular.....	@16
Butts, boneless.....	@20
Fresh hams, city.....	@20
Fresh hams, Western.....	@18
Fresh picnic hams.....	@14

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	
per 100 pcs.....	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	@80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	@90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@12½c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@50c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@8c. apiece
Livers, beef.....	@12½c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c. apiece
Hearts, beef.....	@8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@30c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8@8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@17c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.15
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@85
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls.,	
per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York.....	@26
Beef humps, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@74
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@72
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@7½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23	25
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	16
Pepper, Penang, white.....	21	23
Pepper, red.....	19	22
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	19	22
Glazer.....	11	14
Mace.....	70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined—Granulated.....	—@—
Crystals.....	—@—
Powdered.....	—@—

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.27
No. 2 skins.....	@.26
No. 3 skins.....	@.15
Branded skins.....	@.19
Ticky skins.....	@.19
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.26
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.23
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.55
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.95
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.20
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.90
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.55
Branded kips.....	@2.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.35
Ticky kips.....	@2.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western, spring, per lb.....	15@25
Chickens—	
Broilers, Western, milk fed.....	17@22
Broilers, Western, corn-fed.....	16@19
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@17½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@18½
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg. best.....	@17½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per	
doz.....	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers.....	@16
Fowls, choice.....	16½@17
Roosters, old.....	12½@13
Ducks, Long Island.....	@17½
Ducks, Western.....	15@16
Geese, per lb., South. and West.....	14@15

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	30@30½
Creamery, Firsts.....	27½@29½
Process, Extras.....	26@26½
Process, Firsts.....	24½@25½

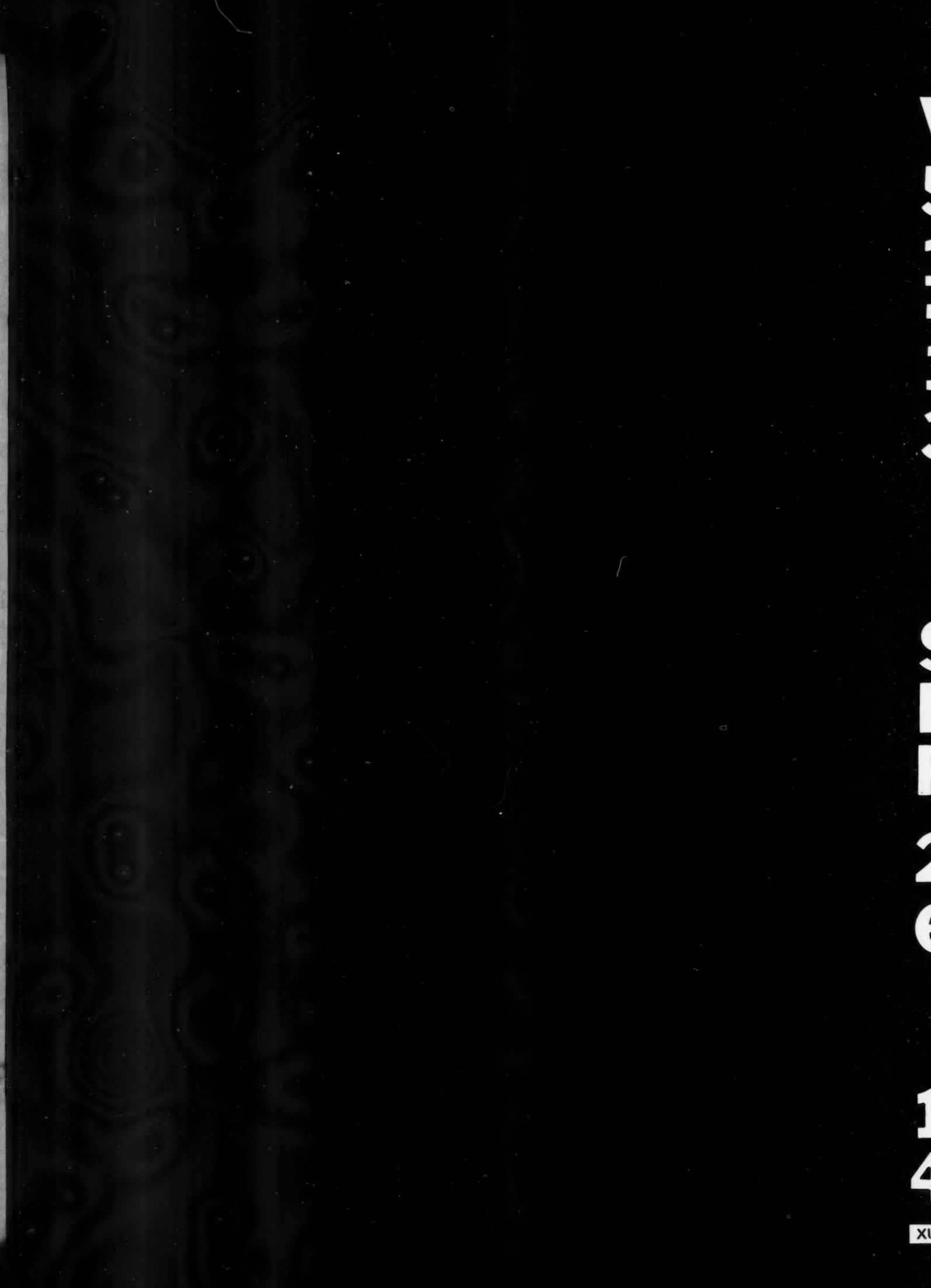
EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine.....	28@30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	26@27
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	24@25
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	22@23
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	20@21
Fresh gathered, checks.....	19½@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BAISIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@2.75
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	21.75@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine,	
f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@3.00
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per	
cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.30 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago, prompt.....	2.95 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, Baltimore.....	3.40 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-	
phate, c. i. f. Charleston and New-	
port News.....	3.50 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	
available phos. acid).....	nominal@3.00 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@2.75
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.,	
spot, guar., 25%.....	@2.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	1.70 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00



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